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THE DELIA TIMES

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 32 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa) DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1956 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Classified Ads bring results

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 14

Compiled from the records of Governmental and Searle Rain Gauges. Records up to and including July 31st, 1956.

The total overall moisture condition of the three Prairie Provinces now stands at 98 per cent of normal, compared with 98 per cent last week and 133 per cent at this time a year ago. Respective figures for the three provinces are as follows: Alberta, 99 per cent of normal; Saskatchewan, 96 per cent of normal; and Manitoba, 105 per cent of normal.

Growing season rains from April 1st to July 31st now stand at 97 per cent of normal in the case of Alberta; 89 per cent of normal in the case of Saskatchewan; and 104 per cent of normal in the case of Manitoba, giving a weighted average for the three Prairie Provinces of 93 per cent of normal.

During the past week, precipitation was slightly above normal in almost all parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, although Manitoba had generally less than normal rainfall. The overall moisture situation remained totally unchanged.

Say you saw it in The Delia Times

Here's what Imperial does with its money

Of every dollar Imperial Oil took in last year, more than half went to buy raw materials, such as crude oil.

Operating and administrative costs, depreciation, and the wages of Imperial's 13,500 employees took about a quarter.

Just over a tenth went in taxes, not including the road taxes in the various provinces.

Just under nine cents was Imperial's "profit", of which five cents was re-invested in the business.

So, of every dollar Imperial took in last year, just over four cents went in dividends to the company's 45,000 shareholders.

Esso

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Squadron Leader Allan J. Simpson, D.F.C., C.D.

A veteran of more than twenty years of military service, S/L Simpson's Air Force career has taken him to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, the Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Trans-Jordania, Libya, Syria, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Portuguese East Africa, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, the U.S.A., Mexico, Alaska, Japan, Korea, Iceland, Holland, Germany, and the Canadian Artic.

Commencing as a Trooper in horsed cavalry with Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) in 1935 at Calgary, and later as a Gunner in nonpermanent militia Artillery, he served overseas for six years in the RAF as a pilot on army co-operation, tank-busting, and as an instructor, and in the RCAF since then in Air Cadet Liaison work, Administration, Public Relations, Fighter Control, Intelligence, and Photographic Interpretation. In 1948 he edited the Air Force Headquarters and Air Materiel Command Headquarters Sports and Recreation: Magazine "The Spook", and served as Air Plans Secretary; in 1949 he was Secretary of the Aerodrome Development, and Projects Committee at AFHQ. From 1951 to 1955 he was in charge of the RCAF's Photographic Intelligence. He flew operationally in France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Middle East, and Korea.

He is a graduate of the School of Army Co-Operation, Old Sarum, England (1939); Flying Instructors' Course, Cranfield, England (1944); Officers' Administrative Course, Toronto, Ontario (1945); the United States Army Information School (Public relations), Carlisle, Pensvlvania (1947); the Air University Special Staff School (Advanced Public Relations) Selma, Alabama, and Hollywood, California (1948); the Joint Air Interpretation School, Rivers, Manitoba (1949 50); the Joint Services Indoctrination Course, Clinton, Ontario (1951); The Current Affairs Discussion Group Leaders' Course, Lachine, P.Q. (1952); the Unit Security Officers' Course and the Battle Intelligence Course at the Canadian School of Military Intelligence, Petawawa, Ontario (1952); the School of Land-Air-Warfare, Rivers, Manitoba (1952); and a number of other courses of instruction.

In April 1944 the late King George VI invested him at Buckingham Palace with the Distinguished Flying Cross. The citatation for that award reads thus:

"In June, 1942, this officer led a fighter formation in an attack on a large number of enemy armoured fighting vehicles in the Bir Hacheim area (Libya). Although he was wounded in the chest by enemy ground fire he continued to attack and obtained several hits on the objective. Although weakened by the loss of blood, and with his right arm useless, he attempted to gain height and evade the heavy barrage but his aircraft was hit Hot oil sprayed over his face, and, being unable to see owing to smoke which was penetrating into the cockpit, he was forced to leave his aircraft by parachute at about 500 feet Flight Lieutenant Simpson descended safely, however, and was rescued by one of our ambulance units. Throughout he displayed great gallantry and outstanding devotion to duty".

S/L Simpson is a member of the Canadian Legion (Local 228 Senneterre); the Senneterre Chamber of Commerce; the Caterpillar Club; a charter member of the Chosen Square and Compass Club (Korea); St. Andrew's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (Ottawa); Carleton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons (Ottawa); Ottawa Lodge of Perfection 14°, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Brandon (Manitoba) Chapter Rose Croix 18°; Moore Sovereign Consistory 32° (Hamilton, Ontario); he is a former member of the Ottawa Press Club.

S/L Simpson was born at Delia, Alberta, 2nd January, 1915. He was married in November 1952 to the former Miss Connie Godding of Ottawa. They have a son, Colin, born 10th April, 1954. S/L Simpson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. N. Simpson, live at 1732 Broadview Road, Calgary, Alberta. He has three sisters: Margaret (Mrs. W. J.) Newman, Delia, Alberta; Eunice (Mrs. Gordon L.) Cook, Princeton, B.C.; and Isabel (Mrs. Donald W.) Scott, 306 Kerrybrook Drive, Richmond Hill, Ontario. Mrs. Simpson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C Godding, live at 25 Newton Street, Ottawa.

Random Notes

Knowing our keen interest in Social Credit, a subscriber from our neighboring province has forwarded us a copy of a brochure recently issued by the government of British Columbia.

And when speaking of this rather striking specimen of the art of the printer—it's a two-tone job—let we in Alberta, the richest oil province in the West, hang our heads in shame. Remember the satisfaction and gratitude with which Premier Manning received the Mahaffy Report?

Well then; when boasting of its distribution to every household in the province, why not have done the job in style, instead of cheap paper and poor printing, which discourages the elderly and earnest supporter from a proper appreciation of the efforts of the $56 a day experts in demolishing the charges of maladministration made by the Liberal party during the 1956 session of the provincial legislature.

It's noticeable, also, that the Social Credit government of British Columbia claims that "Senior citizens, the blind, the unemployables, the needy mothers, the physically handicapped, all receive greater benefits in British Columbia than in any other province." That is to say, these all receive $20 a month extra to federal aid. Without special knowledge, it's correct to say that but $15 per month extra is paid old age pensioners and the like by the Alberta government.

• • •

Wonder how many people remember Mr. W. N. Grant? If memory is reliable, he first appeared as a malcontent, along with Messrs. Cockroft, Hugill and others in the first Aberhart administration. Later, he transformed himself into a fervent Liberal. But, provincially, Liberals get nowhere in the West today.

It says much for the appeal of Social Credit that, together with the offer of cabinet rank—he is now Minister of Public Works—it has been able to convince this gentleman of the "principles" behind the movement. How wise was the old poet, who tells us:—

> "Some for the glories of this world: and some
> Sigh for the Prophet's paradise to come.
> Ah! take the Cash, and let the Credit go,
> Nor heed the rumble of a distant Drum!"

Railroad designers say the atomic locomotive, already well on in the planning stages, would not look greatly different from to day's diesels.

What Use is Education?

The following is an excerpt from The Royal Bank of Canada's Monthly Letter, in which an Ontario school-girl wrote to the Chairman and President, asking him: "Why do you think I should continue school and get an education?" The following is his reply:—

Your letter is one to which I am happy to reply, for two reasons. First is that I hope I can help you and the second is that I commend your teacher's enterprise in suggesting that you ask your question.

The commonplace thing for me to do would be to enlarge upon the material aspects of a good education, and to tell you that the principal benefit is in helping you to get a good job, etc. I am sure you already know about that. A boy or girl who does not make the best of all the learning opportunities of school years will be at a disadvantage in competition with others in later life.

I am not going to suggest to you that you should fill yourself chock-full of information, for the real benefit of your education will be knowledge and understanding and not a long list of memorized facts. The main purpose of education, as I see it, is to teach one to think.

It is only by learning how to think, and by learning how to sift out things worth thinking about, that you can put yourself in the best position for enjoying a happy life. This is a very important reason for wishing to continue at school and get an education. Education, when of the right sort, helps you to see things clearly, to distinguish between the essential and the trivial, and to give you a frame of mind and system of thought and judgment which will fit you into your place in life.

Without education (1) you could never hope to really understand the world or its people or what goes on in it; (2) you could not handle yourself graciously and with ease in an environment that is not always so well disposed towards you as your home and your school; (3) you could never relate yourself properly to the problems of others nor achieve the peace of mind and understanding which one must have to support one through the crises that come to try all of us.

I believe it is very much worth while for you to study, and I hope that you will pursue your education so successfully that you will have a very happy life. You will realize, I am sure, that everyone faces problems and difficulties at some time or other and suffers distress and sorrow. These seem to be inescapable. But the boy or girl of education is in much better position to cope with these things, to solve these problems, and to master some of the difficulties, and thus in the end be less disturbed and grieved by it all.

An educated boy or girl is, I think, entitled to count upon life holding out prospects of achievement and security—not the kind of security that is dependent upon what someone else does, but the security that comes from within one's self, based solidly upon ones's ideals, capability and understanding.

What I am trying to say is that education is absolutely essential but I am not referring to a mass of what, in an old-fashioned way, we called "book learning" and nothing else. What we are after is the education that will teach you to think and reason, which will improve your material prospects, which will add to your poise and deportment, which will develop your judgment and which, all in all, will round you out for a fully successful and happy life.

That is the kind of life I wish for you.

Stocks of meat in cold storage at March 1, 1956, in Canada amounted to 6,290,000 pounds.

Winter-Killing of Winter Wheat

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

J. E. Andrews, Cerealist.

The past winter was one which resulted in considerable winter killing of winter wheat in Alberta and in adjacent areas of Montana. However, there were also a number of winter wheat fields which came through the winter in satisfactory condition. This indicates that farmers can do something to reduce their losses from winter-killing.

All of the causes of winter-killing are not known; but in this area the most important causes are cold, and factors associated with cold and drought. All of the reasons why winter-killing occurred last year are not known; but at least three of the reasons why some fields winter-killed while others did not, are known. These are variety of winter wheat, date of seeding and depth of cover.

Varieties differ in their winter-hardiness, and it is very important to grow the most hardy varieties. These are Karkov 22 M.C. and Yogo. A variety called Jones' Fife, or Velvet Chaff, also is grown by some farmers in Alberta. It is much less winter-hardy than Kharkov 22 M.C. and Yogo. In variety trials at Lethbridge, Kharkav 22 M.C. and Yogo survived the winter, while Jones Fife was completely winter-killed. This was also true in farmers' fields.

Date of seeding was very important last year. In experiments at Lethbridge, very severe winter-killing occurred in winter wheat seeded during the first, second or third week of August. Winter wheat seeded during the last week of August suffered less damage, and there was no appreciable winter-killing in wheat seeded during the first two weeks of September. Winter wheat seeded after October first was winter-killed to varying degrees. These results can be seen at the Experimental Farm.

(Continued from previous Column)

In other experimental plots at Lethbridge, it is obvious that where winter wheat seed was covered to a greater depth than two inches, there was much more winter-killing than where the seed was covered less than two inches. It is necessary, of course, to place the seed in moist soil. Under dry conditions a farmer may seed into moisture without covering too deep by using a deep-furrowed type drill.

It is not alway possible to avoid losses from winter killing. In very severe winters it will occur even if farmers have followed the best practices. However, in most years, losses can be avoided by using winter-hardy varieties such as Kharkov 22 M.C. or Yogo, by seeding in early September, and by seeding at a reasonably shallow depth into a firm seedbed.

THE HAMES SISTERS

One of the prettiest singing acts to come along in a long while is The Hames Sisters—Marjorie, Norma, and Jean. The redheaded trio are seen on "Country Hoedown" every week on the CBC Telivision network.

SOIL FERTILITY AND WINTER SURVIVAL

To get something out you have to put something in. And this rule pays off as the following examples prove.

Well fed alsike and red clover plants apparently withstand winter injury better than plants which do not receive fertilizer. Winter survival of clover has been spectacular in forage and seed fields which were fertilized last year and in pasture fertilizer tests put down in 1955. Increases observed, reports Mr. R. Pharis, Alberta's Supervisor for Crop Improvement Service, fertilizer made the difference between a good crop and a poor crop. Such responses to fertilizer have been reported this year in all Albert's major soil types, Black, brown and grey.

Winter killing last season was more severe than in most years. But the possibility of reducing winter losses to forage stands through the application of fertilizer is worthy of consideration. Fertilizer should be applied sufficiently early in the season to be of use to the plants before growth ceases.

In most years, fertilizer on forage crops will pay dividends in increased yields and feed value even though winterkilling may not occur. The use of fertilizer is a necessity on the grey wooded soils if profitable yields are to be realized.

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Mark an "X" before magazine desired and enclose list with order.

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Canadian statistics report

(A Weekly Review)

Gross National Product: Canada's gross national product rose during the first quarter of 1956 to a level equal to an annual rate of $28.3 billion, about 6 percent above the annual average for last year and nearly 11.7 percent above last year's first-quarter level. The quarter's rise reflected mainly a further rise in the physical volume of production. The output gain was concentrated in mining, forestry, construction, transportation and other service groups; manufacturing was little changed from the last 1955 quarter.

Corporation Profits: Corporation profits hit a new first-quarter peak this year, rising to an estimated $728,000,000 before taxes or 28 percent higher than last year. Income tax liabilities showed a smaller rise of 23 percent with the result that profits after taxes climbed an estimated 31 percent.

Housing: Construction of more new dwelling units was started and completed in the first four months this year than in 1955, both starts and completions in April adding to earlier gains. Number under construction at the end of April remained substantially above last year.

Labor Income: Estimated labor income in Canada during April was $1,121,000,000, up $110,000,000 over April last year, and the total for the first four months at $4,381,000,000 was over $400,000,000 greater than in the corresponding 1955 period. Both in April and the four months estimated income was higher for all major industrial divisions.

Mining: Crude petroleum output for all Canada was 44 percent greater in this year's first quarter than in 1955 and sales of natural gas 35 percent greater.

Manufacturing: Shipments by manufacturers were nearly 13 percent higher in value in April, close to 12 percent higher in the first four months, than last year. New orders in the month reached a higher value than shipments, increasing the value of unfilled orders.

Transportation: Railway car loadings rose again by 11 percent in the second week of June, grain continuing to contribute strongly to the increase . . . Urban transit systems in April had another drop in number of passengers but larger revenues.

Motor vehicle road toll on increase

Since the first of May, the number of motor vehicle accidents, deaths, injuries and property damage has been increasing at a substantial rate in Saskatchewan, according to a report issued by the highway traffic board.

Last month there were 605 motor vehicle accidents reported in the province, with 10 fatalities, 269 persons injured and property damage amounting to $225,142

During the same month in 1955, there were 481 accidents, three fatalities, 150 persons injured and $148,657 property damage.

While the number of accidents, injuries and property damage to the end of May show an increase over 1955 (fatalities were running slightly below last year), Saskatchewan motorists were travelling fewer miles.

To the end of April, 1956, motorists had travelled approximately 447 million miles, compared to 490 million miles travelled during the first four months of 1955.

"The most dangerous driving months still lie ahead," highway traffic board officials pointed out, in commenting on the accident report. Driving courteously, keeping well behind the vehicle ahead, and obeying traffic signs and speed laws are four ways to definitely cut down on highway mishaps."

TV DETECTIVE

A new television device designed to trap shoplifters went into operation at one of America's largest department stores recently. Cameras installed overhead and in semi-concealed positions catch shoplifters in action and transmit their misdeeds over a closed-circuit TV system to a monitor screen in the stores security office. Signals relayed automatically to main floor dispatch plaincothesmen to the culprit's location immediately. In the near future, a store official reveals, a two-way radio system between roaming detectives and the security office will be combined with the TV set-up to provide double trouble for petty thieves.

More than 15 percent of the world's output of tin is produced in Bolivia.

LOOK, MA, NO HANDS—It's "Oh, dear, who's gonna steer?" as a pyramid of 14 extended arms glides through Munch, Germany. The men are members of the Vespa Club, of Pisa, Italy. They demonstrated their acrobatics on wheels during an all-Europe Vespa meeting in the German city.

Clothing labels should give material information to buyer

Just as much care should be taken when buying clothes as in buying a house, according to Mary Humphries, chairman of the textile committee, Canadian Association of Consumers.

No one would buy a house without finding out the details of the materials which went into building it. We should be just as careful about knowing the kind of fabrics from which our clothes are made, said Mrs. Humphries.

In the days when there were only the natural fibres—flax, cotton, silk and wool—it was easy to recognize the fabric and know approximately how it would behave. But in this day of man-made fibres no housewife is expert enough to tell what fibre—or blend of fibres—makes up a fabric, and how it will perform in wear and cleaning.

Mrs. Humphries claims that the solution for this problem lies in adequate labelling—not just a label with the manufacturer's name on it, but one which tells the fibre content and gives clear instructions for proper care

She stressed the importance of reading labels very carefully. For example, if looking for a fabric containing terylene to provide durable pleats, one should know the percentage of that fibre incorporated in the fabric.

People are inclined to overlook the label and then blame the salesman if the garment isn't what was expected, said Mrs. Humphries, although the blame really lies with the inadequate label.

Manufacturers of fibres such as terylene are trying to have finished garments containing the fibre properly labelled as to fibre content and with instructions for proper care.

But as yet an adequate system of labelling for Canadian-made garments has not been established.

What is "crease resistant" to one manufacturer is not to another. Mrs. Humphries in her article suggested that Canadian manufacturers should get together and adopt a system of labelling which would provide all necessary information.

Housewives can help bring this about by insisting on adequately labelled goods and passing up the others, she advised.

LOSE A MINUTE--SAVE A LIFE

More roads but— more cars too

The good rate of progress attained in developing and modernizing Canadian road and street networks is offset to an appreciable extent by the consistency with which the registration of new motor vehicles outstrips the improvement in the nation's highways plant, CGRA's road survey shows.

In 1945, before the full flood of automotive vehicles hit the road, there were 11.4 motor vehicles for each mile of surfaced road. By 1954 the concentration of vehicles for each mile of surfaced road had increased to 19, and it seemed even worse. While the ratio is not available for 1955, it certainly was more unfavorable than in 1954. Last year motor vehicle registration increased by 8.4 percent from the previous year to bring the Canadian total to four million vehicles. Now there is one vehicle for every Canadian and 19 of them for every mile of surfaced road.

In 1954, Canadian highways totalled more than 524,000 miles, of which 193,000 miles were paved or had a gravel surface. In 1946, only 25 percent of highways were surfaced.

Making progress

Millions of dollars are being spent in medical research in order to find a cure for cancer. While an infallible cure has not yet been found, much progress has been made in methods of diagnosis and treatment. Many cures have been achieved in cases where the disease has been discovered in its earliest stages. Anyone who has any symptoms which may suggest this disease would be wise to have a medical examination so that treatment may be given before the cancer becomes deeply established.

On The Side : • By • E. V. Durling

Prosperity may return to the principality of Monaco and the Monte Carlo gambling house, but the resort will probably never again achieve the elegance it had before World War I. In those days Monte Carlo's best customers were the Russian grand dukes. They came to Monaco on the most luxurious railroad train in the world, the St. Petersburg-Vienna-Cannes express. The atmosphere of this train was so aristocratic that evening dress was compulsory in the dining car.

Why do dentists insist upon standing up while working? There are dental chairs which permit dentists to sit down while in action. The use of a dental chair is said to have the possibility of adding five or more years to the dentist's professional life. Too many dentists quit before they should because their legs go back on them. Also, the use of a restful chair by the dentist will give a better break for patients with late afternoon appointments. Dentists who have been standing up all day are often not in the best of humor around four in the afternoon.

They grow 'em big in Tennessee

Sarah Bernhardt did not marry for the first time until she was 30 years old . . . How large can a human being grow? So far the largest man known to medical historians was Miles Darden of Tennessee. Darden was seven feet six inches in height and weighed 871 pounds.

No credit, no cash

G. B. Shaw did not benefit financially from the operetta, "The Chocolate Soldier", inspired by his play, "Arms and the Man". The musical was written without consulting him. He demanded that his name not be used in connection with it or any of his dialogue be used. He was offered royalties by the producers but refused to accept them.

Intelligence defined

I am asked to define intelligence. I would say intelligence is the ability to get the most out of what you know. An educated man is not necessarily an intelligent man. All of us are acquainted with stupid college graduates. As a class, the most intelligent men are the mechanics.

Turf talk

"Heady Eddie" Arcaro, the scintillating Cincinnatian, is rated North America's greatest jockey. He has been riding 25 years, is 40 years old, five feet three, weighs 112, has a beautiful blonde wife, a daughter, 14; a son, 12; several Cadillacs, a few station wagons, a Long Island mansion, 250 neckties, 80 pairs of shoes and 40 suits of clothes. The confidence of New York race goers in his ability is reflected in the saying frequently heard at the track: "Bet Arcaro, so you can come tomorrow."

Now it can be told

Subject of a recent prize letter competition was "How I Hooked My Husband". Many wives entered the competition and wrote with apparent pride and enthusiasm about the manner in which they hooked their husbands. Some of the methods used were most revealing. How right that man who said: "The world is full of women and the women full of wile."

Lady bosses on the increase

Ever work for a woman boss? How did you like it? The number of feminine executives continues to increase. In the U.S. there are now over a million women executives who are telling men what to do. Not only are there innumerable feminine bank officials and office managers but there are even forewomen of construction gangs! Get it right.

3202

Federal health grants for mental studies

OTTAWA—Further research into the significance of physical symptoms in certain cases of mental illness is to be carried out during the next two or three years with the aid of Naitonal Health grants, it is announced by Hon. Paul Martin, federal health minister.

Mr. Martin made known approval of contributions of nearly $30,000 from the health program's Mental Health Grant, for such studies to be carried out in the University of British Columbia's Department of Neurological Research, under direction of Professor Wm. C. Gibson.

The minister said that the research will seek to find further evidence of the relationship between physical factors and certain types of mental illness. Skills and experience of the chemist, physician and laboratory scientist are to be combined in experiments which will carry on work initiated in this field at U.B.C. and in other research centres.

In requesting federal support of the project, British Columbia health authorities submitted that more precise knowledge of the changes to be found, in body fluids in mental cases would be invaluable in the diagnosis and treatment of sickness influencing personality and behaviour.

The studies are to be carried on by Dr. R. Morrin Acheson, visiting researcher from Oxford University, England, with the assistance of experienced technicians and of medical students engaged during the summer months for this work.

The inquiries will involve separation and identification of fluid components and attempts will be made to synthesize some of them for further research and for possible use in treatment aimed at restoring the disordered metabolism of mental patients

Strictly Fresh

An umbrella: that which you leave home when it doesn't look like it will, and then wish you weren't without when it does.

• • •

Now's the time when politicians are turning to their professional speech writers and asking, "What's my line?"

• • •

Two goldfish are swimming in a bowl, when one turns to the other and says, "Do you believe in God?" "Of course," replied the other goldfish, "who do you think changes our water?"

• • •

An Iowa farmer who no longer was in the moooood for cow juice and who thought goat's milk pretty bahhhd, tried getting milk from birds. Figured it would be cheeper that way.

:-: APPETIZING RECIPES :-:

Savory canned salmon and baked potatoes team up to make this supper dish. It's tasty, satisfying Salmon Potato Bake.

6 medium-sized potatoes, baked
½ cup of liquid from salmon plus milk to make up volume, heated
¼ cup melted butter
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 (7¾ oz.) can salmon
1 tablespoon grated onion
grated cheese

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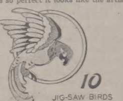

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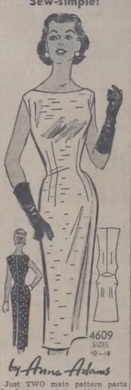

Just TWO main pattern parts plus facings—what could be easier to sew! We know this cool summer dress just couldn't be more flattering—those sheath-slim lines are pure magic for your figure. The boat neckline is big fashion news this season too!

Pattern 4609: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Size 16 takes 3 yards 39-inch fabric.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name Address and Style Number and send orders to:

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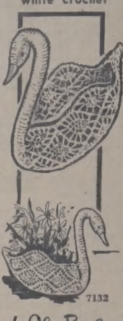
THE UNUSUAL

Graceful swan in sparkling white crochet



A graceful swan in sparkling white crochet—what prettier design to decorate your dining table! Perfect for fruit, flowers.

Pattern 7132: Crochet directions for "swan" centerpiece; body about 13 x 7½ inches. Use heavy jiffy cotton—starch stiffly.

Two FREE patterns—printed in the new Alice Brooks Needlecraft book for 1956! Stunning designs for yourself, for your home—just for you, our readers! Dozens of other designs to order—all easy, fascinating hand-work! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book right away!

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Household Arts Department,
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Long Island, N.Y., is the largest in the continental United States. It has a land area of 1,723 square miles.

Health more than absence of illness

"Health is far more than the negative absence of illness, accident and disease," states W. W. Goforth, economist with Gilbert Jackson and Associates, writing in the current issue of Health Magazine, official publication of the Health League of Canada.

"A nation of healthy and vigorous individuals—mentally and physically—is nearly always self-reliant. They work, produce, raise families, pay their taxes and debts, and carry on their shoulders the cost and care of others less fortunate, and less healthy than themselves, both at home and abroad."

Mr. Goforth's article, entitled "The Cost of Health and Sickness in Canada" continues: "If certain lethal diseases like diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid, pneumonia—and more recently, poliomyelitis—have begun to diminish or disappear from our national scene, it is not simply because science has found some specific immunizing or corrective agent. That is the source, but it is only the beginning.

It is not even sufficient that our hospitals and clinics, medical and dental schools are fully trained, equipped and organized—as they are in Canada—to supply the best treatment and to adopt the most up-to-date standard procedures by which the discoveries of science are conveyed to the individual citizen and to every child.

The final and never-ending step is one of public health education at all levels and ages, until the proper actions, responses, hygienic and sanitary precautions are taken as nearly automatically as is possible in a free society."

Lightning causes most forest fires say harried officials

Forest service officials both in Canada and the United States are recognizing with growing knowledge that lightning starts most forest fires.

This was acknowledged more than ever this spring as the cause of numerous forest fires in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Forest service officials at Albuquerque, New Mexico, recently had an army of 2,500 men fighting an unprecedented outbreak of about 150 forest fires in New Mexico and Arizona, as they apprehensively watched lightning dart from scattered storm clouds over a vast area.

Most of the fires they were trying to control were caused by lightning. They ranged over areas of from less than one acre to 4,800 acres.

"This is undoubtedly the worst time we've had in recent history," said M. H. Davis, assistant forester of the two-state southwest region. 'Our people are getting very fatigued Fires are breaking out almost faster than we can keep abreast."

The largest blaze was a 4,800-acre fire on Graham mountain, south of Safford, Ariz. The blaze broke out recently and was brought under control. Then wind of up to 60 miles an hour fanned it wild again. Davis said it is very difficult to handle because it is in "some of Arizona's roughest country."

Another big one broke out in north-central New Mexico around the scar left by a fire extinguished about six weeks before. Davis said the new outbreak, on the north end of the Sange de Cristo mountains, just south of Colorado line and southwest of the mountain village of Costilla, had swept three sides of the old burn and covered about 2,000 acres.

Davis said 50 more Indian firefighting experts from New Mexico had been asked for duty on a new fire in the Coronado National Forest north of Douglas, Ariz. He said 100 soldiers from Port Huachuca, Ariz., had been sent out on that one and it had spread to an "excess of 2,000 acres."

In that one forest, 30 lightning caused fires were reported, he said

Fifteen fined failure pay tax

REGINA.—A total of 15 Saskatchewan residents recently faced 48 charges of failure to pay the provincial hospitalization tax, G. W. Myers, executive director of the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan announced.

Mr. Myers said that fines and court costs levied against the 15 residents amounted to $268.10.

Those involved in the above charges were residents of Archerwill, Bredenbury, Choiceland, Duval, Elfros, Foxford, Garrick, Kennedy, Humboldt, Northern Pine, St. Laurent, Snowden and Yellow Creek.

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If you have trouble with plates that slip, rock and cause sore gums—try Brimms Plasti-Liner. One application makes plates fit snugly without powder or paste, because Brimms Plasti-Liner hardens permanently to your plate. It relines and refits loose plates in a way no powder or paste can do. Even on old rubber plates you get good results six months to a year or longer. YOU CAN EAT ANYTHING! Simply lay soft strip of Plasti-Liner on troublesome upper or lower. Bite and it molds perfectly. Easy to use, tasteless, odorless, harmless to you and your plates. Removable as directed. Plate cleaner included. Money back if not completely satisfied.

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BRIMMS PLASTI-LINER
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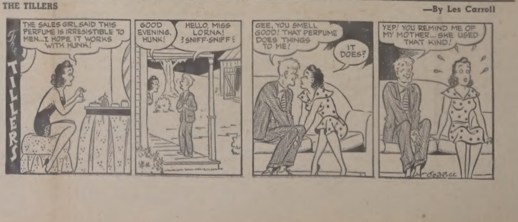
THE TILLERS

—By Les Carroll


The TILLERS
THE SALES GIRL SAID THIS PERFUME IS IRRESISTIBLE TO MEN...I HOPE IT WORKS WITH HUNK!
GOOD EVENING, HUNK!
HELLO, MISS LORNA! SNIFF-SNIFF
GEE, YOU SMELL GOOD! THAT PERFUME DOES THINGS TO ME!
IT DOES?
YEP! YOU REMIND ME OF MY MOTHER...SHE USED THAT KIND!

Slowing fast planes to landing speed latest headache for aircraft designers

Now that jet fighters have smashed the sound barrier, says The Scientific American, another hurdle, the "low speed barrier", has risen to plague aircraft designers, according to David C. Hazen and Rudolf F. Lehnert of the subsonic aero-dynamics laboratory at Princeton University.

"As faster aircraft are built, it is becoming increasingly difficult," reported Hazen and Lehnert, "to make their minimum flying speed slow enough for safe landings.

"In World War I, the fastest military planes landed at 40 to 60 miles an hour. During the 1920's, the minimum landing speed of the fastest planes rose to 75. By the end of World War II it was 120. Today, for the latest aircraft, it is between 175 and 200 m.p.h. The problem of bringing a heavy airplane to earth at such speed is appalling. The strain is terrific on the pilot and the machine."

The air force, explained the scientists, is beginning to find that runways several miles long are barely adequate, and the navy faces problems in designing arresting gear and catapults capable of stopping or launching such planes on carrier decks.

Few present civil airfields can handle fast new jet airliners that are already flying or projected, reported the scientists.

The low speed barrier is being attacked in a novel wind tunnel at the Princeton laboratories in which curving ribbons of smoke flowing over model wings reveal by their patterns the forces developed at low speeds.

Thin wings, while capable of superior performance at higher speeds, compare unfavorably with thick ones at low speeds. What is needed, say the scientists, is a method of altering the characteristics of a wing so that it behaves in one way while the airplane is cruising and in another when the craft slows for a landing.

The problem, it was explained, lies in the layer of air in contact with the wing surface, the so-called "boundary" layer. If this layer could be controlled in some way that prevented swirls from developing in it and which would keep it from separating at the surface of the wing, the lifting power would be enhanced and the landing speed reduced.

"This can be done in two ways," says Hazen and Lehnert. "First, we can blow high energy air into the boundary layer, either by placing a slot at the wing's leading edge to scoop in air from the air stream or by pumping jets of air into the layer from within the wing itself. Secondly, we may suck the air immediately next to the wing surface into the wing through holes or slots in its surface and thereby draw high energy air from the air stream into the boundary layer.

"Until the arrival of the jet engine airplanes did not have any substantial surplus of power that could be diverted to operating blower and suction systems. Now the jet engine has presented aeronautical engineers with a high power package from which they can bleed all the power they need for auxiliary devices.

"The advent of the utilization of power to influence the lift of aircraft directly is the first step toward machines which will be vasty more flexible and easier to handle than those we have today."

Weed control to be theme agro display

Weed control will be the theme of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture's 1956 display, to be shown at class A and B fairs and exhibitions, Ernie McKenzie, visual aids supervisor, has announced.

Each year the department attempts to improve farming practices and farm life by featuring some particular aspect or by drawing a pertinent problem to the attention of fair-goers, he added.

This year's display, which is a colorful multi-sectioned area about 20 feet long will also have action. A projector will show color slides of garden weeds, an hour-glass will remind viewers that time to control weeds is running out, and in addition a rotary placard will carry the message of thinking, planning and working ahead to keep weeds down.

Mr. McKenzie explained that the subject of weed control was considered important enough to dominate the display this year, since every Saskatchewan farm loses over a thousand dollars annually from the unwanted plants. It was significant too, he said, that 42.7 percent of grain sown by Saskatchewan farmers in 1953 graded reject mainly because of weed seed content.

"We hope that the display will help farmers, gardeners and others to realize what weeds do to their enterprise. Then we hope they will take action to counteract profit-destroying weeds."

IN AGAIN, OUT AGAIN

Tony Mendoza, 42, of Phoenix, Arizona, got into trouble with police for sneaking into jail. The trouble was that he sneaked out in the first place.

Jailer Jim Bennett said Mendoza, a trusty, sneaked out and got drunk, then tried to crawl back in. He first got into jail for sneaking away from a police compound where he was being held overnight.

Exploring child both bold and cautious

The one-year-old has to learn his way into a world full of hazards. Not everything potentially dangerous or fragile can be moved out of reach. And just saying "No! No!" too often or in a bossy tone, won't stop a determined explorer headed for a forbidden object.

What's to be done about hot stoves, turning on gas jets, electrical equipment, oil lamps or climbing out of windows?

A mother can simplify the business of teaching the child to leave certain things alone by handling the situation carefully in the beginning. Let the child do his early exploring wherever you happen to be working so that, from the background, you can readily keep an eye on his activities.

When he makes for an object he shouldn't play with, overtake him and give him a helping hand in the examination. Use words of caution he understands like "Stove-Hot". Let him go near enough to feel the heat for himself. Baby is both bold and cautious at the same time. His curiosity pushes him on but he doesn't want to get hurt.

Your words of caution about floor lamps, electrical cords, washing machines and such, make him understand that certain objects are not playthings. Once his first curiosity is satisfied and tempered with caution, he's not so likely to dash rashly into trouble the minute your back is turned.

Fortunately the young adventurer is easily distracted. He can be steered away from something you would like him to leave alone merely by drawing his attention to something new.

Trying to standardize traffic control devices

The first major step toward standardization of traffic control devices across Canada has been taken by the Canadian Good Roads Association in collaboration with the Canadian Section of the Institute of Traffic Engineers and numerous governments and national organizations. The Canadian manual is scheduled for publication by the end of 1957.

The first meeting of the Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada was held May 7 in Winnipeg. It was convened by Hon. Antonio Talbot, President of CGRA, on the recommendation of the CGRA Committee on Technical Information and the Traffic Committee.

The meeting was attended by representatives of federal, provincial and municipal governments and national agencies with an interest and concern in standardizing traffic control devices. The manual was welcomed as essential to the convenience, economy and safety of highway transportation.

The poultry industry

Canadians spend about 25 percent of their income on food and approximately seven cents of each food dollar is spent on poultry products. If the poultry industry is to gain a larger share of the consumer food dollar, attention must be given to efficiency in production, processing and merchandising and the importance of good promotional work must be recognized.

Canadians are eating more beef, pork and poultry than they did in the past. Last year the per capita consumption of poultry meat was 29.7 pounds, an increase of approximately 8 pounds since 1950. Since 1953 beef consumption has increased by about 7 pounds per person and pork has increased approximately 3 pounds during this same period. Considering this greater demand for all meats and an increase in population of about 3 percent each year it appears that there is, and should continue to be, a good outlet for Canadian meat products on the domestic market. It is a matter of competition between the various industries involved in the meat business and of course personal consumption preference as to which branch will command the majority of the consumer market.

There has been a gradual transition in the development of the poultry industry. A very few years ago poultry production was a sideline but now it is rapidly becoming a highly specialized farm enterprise. Efficient laying flocks are replacing the old casual layer and ultra-modern broiler plants in existence at the present time are indicative of the transition in the production of poultry meat.

Recent acceptance of turkeys by the Canadian consumer has been achieved by the introduction of small light weight birds and new processing and packaging techniques. This has meant a higher consumption of turkeys during holiday and so-called off-season periods. Public demand for turkeys in 1956 should be strong but the short run price outlook like that for any other poultry product in general is largely influenced by supply. Production of turkeys in 1956 will likely be higher than last year but the rapidly expanding domestic market should offset the effect this greater supply may have on price.

The numbers of broiler chickens sold to growers in Canada in 1955 were the highest on record but demand is continuing at a high level and consumption this year will probably exceed that of 1955. However, the producer will have to plan production programs to meet market requirements if the cost price relationship of 1955 is to be maintained.

Changes in merchandising and processing methods have been geared to accommodate large scale production and distribution, and today the public is beginning to enjoy a higher quality poultry product, packaged in a more convenient and attractive form than ever before. These changes, however, are accompanied by many new problems. Narrower margins of profit are forcing poultrymen to adopt the most modern production techniques and management practices, including a thorough knowledge of current market trends and conditions.

3202

Delegates doze as two-years Church minutes read

On and on went the monotonous chant. In the big auditorium, sleepy church delegates sat listlessly through the night.

Some of them dozed. Some read newspapers or worked crossword puzzles. A few women knitted.

Up on the platform, a weary succession of voices droned on for hour after hour into the early-morning hours.

This was the odd spectacle of a national church gathering transformed into an endurance feat in oral reading.

It was prompted by a legal bombshell dropped recently into the biennial General Council meeting of th Congregational Christian Churches.

A team of 16 readers, in turn, were giving a non-stop presentation of the entire minutes of the churche's executive committee for a two-year period.

The length: An estimated 90,000 words of detailed notes, roll calls, discussions, meetings and other technical data.

Opponents of a proposed merger with the Evangelical and Reformed Church had threatened a law suit to stop it if the records weren't fully bared.

About 2,000 church delegates were present as the marathon reading job began at 10 p.m.

Making plans descend 20,000 feet under sea

Jacques Piccard of Switzerland, who has been 10,335 feet underwater in his bathyscaphe diving craft, is making plans to descend in the Gulf of Mexico.

Piccard has conferred with the Oceanography Department of Texas A. & M. College on plans for the dive if he is able to bring the bathyscaphe to this country.

He said that a dive of 20,000 feet into the ocean depths is possible with his "Trieste" diving craft. The 100-ton bathyscaphe is 16 yards long and has accommodations for two passengers seated in a chamber seven feet in diameter.

In 1953 Piccard and his father, Dr. August Piccard, made a record dive of 10,335 feet in the "Trieste", but the French navy descended 13,000 feet in 1954 in another bathyscaphe Jacques Piccard designed for the present world record.

Two motor-driven propellers are used to turn the craft during the descent and lighting is concentrated in a small ocean area to give maximum visibility for thorough observations.

Musical family tough on mother

Name a tune, any tune, and chances are someone in the John Hedrich family of Saginaw, Michigan, can pick up a musical instrument and play it.

All seven Hedrichs, from eight-year-old Jimmy up to mother and father, are musicians. They play drums, violin, French horn, guitar, accordion, banjo and mandolin.

Music, music, music all day long with everyone practising a different tune sometimes gets on mother Hedrich's nerves.

"I've had to leave the house because I couldn't stand it."

Pets with Personality!

"Chewy" the Chihuahua presents a pretty pessimistic puss to people visiting the pet shop where he lives. His roommates include puppies and guppies, cats and rats—but no bats. And when he lifts his South-of-the-Border baritone in song, he can be sure of some powerful company, including the gurgle of goldfish and the wistful warbling of the canary. Pets like Chewy appeal to children and adults alike, help to take people's minds off their troubles. Through this appeal, pet shops today are a million-dollar business.

Few children can resist the appeal of the saucy parakeet, one of the most popular personalities in Canadian pet shops. Although there are hundreds of varieties of this charmer—also known as the budgie or love-bird—the one we know best is the grass shell parakeet, shown here. Back home in Australia, where he's been talking for centuries, the plains people call him the "betcherrygah" or "pretty bird". We bet the first native who called him that got a shock when the bird gave him the bird!

National Film Board Photos by Chris Lund

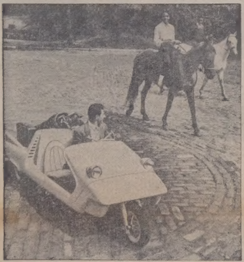
Pardon me, miss, but did you see a piece of cheese pass this way? Maurice the white mouse, pride of the pet shop, seems to be asking this question of a pretty visitor to his domain. Maurice and other animals like him make pet shops big business today.

If the voice of this turtle could be heard, he'd probably be shouting "Stop!" Pet shop owners advise a tag for identification. Turtles depend on colour and texture of their shells for control of body temperature. Paint can torture or kill them.

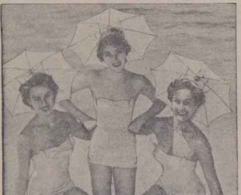
World Happenings In Pictures

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

REUNITED—Sweethearts since their school days in Malta, Robert Byers, 20, now of Whitby, Ont., and Lena Bella, 19, were reunited recently when she arrived here aboard the Egyptian freighter Port Said. Byers left Malta with his parents nearly six years ago but continued to correspond with Lena and both vowed they would be wed one day. That day will arrive next month in a ceremony at Whitby.



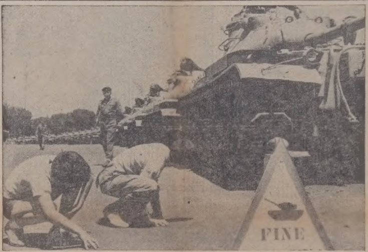
GET A HORSE—Riders in New York City's Central Park give the horse laugh to the driver of a three-wheeled utility car. Named the "Star", the tiny vehicle has a streamlined body of molded fiberglass and a one-cylinder German J.L.O. engine. The car has a maximum speed of 70 miles per hour, and is said to get 80 miles to the gallon. Less than three feet high, the Star is 10 feet, five inches long, 50 inches wide, and weighs only 400 pounds. The vehicle was designed for Basson Industries Corporation.



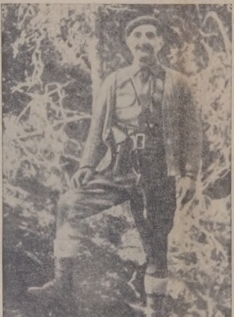
SAFE BY A SHADE—This trio won't have to run for cover at Cypress Gardens, Fla., come rain or come shine. Their unique headgear combines the features of both hats and umbrellas, while protecting the hairdos.

VICTIM OF HOLDUP—Mrs. Jim Higuchie comforts her 11-year-old son, Grant, as he lies in a Los Angeles hospital after being shot in the back as he witnessed a holdup. Police said the boy was working in a grocery store, sweeping floors, and was shot as a gunman fled with $900. His condition is described as fair. 8202

ON U.S. SOIL AFTER THREE-YEAR BATTLE—Mrs. Grace Li, 29-year-old stenographer, smiles after passing through immigration at Miami to enter the U.S. She has spent the past three years in Montreal trying to find some way to beat red tape and join her husband, Dr. Pei-chao Li of Columbia University. Over the years she had tried to enter the U.S. from Hong Kong, London, Paris, Amsterdam and Montreal. Mrs. Li came in from Costa Rica with help of Senator Herbert Lehman (D—N.Y.). She left her apartment in Montreal on June 9. At right is a friend, Edwin J. Weinstock.

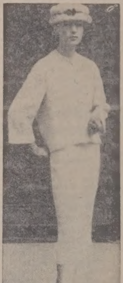


ROMAN TANKS, ROMAN BOYS, ROAMIN' EYES — Curious lads in Rome, Italy, squat for a worm's eye view of some tanks gathered on the outskirts of the city for a parade in honor of the 10th anniversary of the Italian republic.

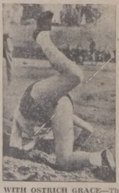


TERRORIST LEADER SOUGHT—British authorities in Cyprus said this is a snapshot of Cypriot terrorist leader George Grivas, 58, reputed commander of the underground forces on the strife-torn island. The picture was found during recent search operations in the Troodos mountains where 19 British soldiers died in a forest fire.

NO DISARMAMENT HERE—Wow! The mighty arm of first-baseman Jimmy Blair has just helped propel two home runs for his B'Nai B'Rith team in Vancouver, B.C. The admiring old pro is pitcher Larray Suzuki, Blair's teammate in the local Little Mountain League.



SUITED FOR FALL — Mohair and wool tweed are combined in this autumn suit designed by Frederick Starke of London with a slender skirt and a semi-fitted jacket with a collarless, cardigan neckline.



WITH OSTRICH GRACE—This female athlete in London, England, is seemingly beheaded and most assuredly befallen. The girl, P. Bungard, landed in this position durng a school track event.

CANADIAN FLAG IN LONDON—Leading Seaman William Kerr, of Toronto, hoists the Canadian flag aboard HMCS St. Laurent, after berthing in the port of London. The anti-sub destroyer escort recently completed duty escorting the Royal Yacht Britannia during the Queen's state visit to Stockholm. The warship is in London for a brief visit.

ACCUSED IN AUNT'S DEATH—Richard Greenwald, 17, New York City College freshman held in the fatal shooting of his aunt, clasps handcuffed hands as he is booked on homicide charge. The youth, defying police investigating a report that he had threatened to kill his girl friend, fired a rifle bullet through the locked door of his bedroom and fatally wounded his aunt, Isabel Polensky, who was pleading with him to surrender.

HAPPY AND WELL AGAIN—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Friedman hold hands after her heart operation in Brooklyn hospital. Mrs. Friedman has suffered from birth with pulmonic valvular stenosis, an abnormality of the pulmonary valve to the heart that does not permit it to open fully and blocks the free flow of blood. Before the delicate operation, she was resigned to a lingering death and for two minutes and four seconds during the operation, her heart was stopped. She has left the hospital a well and normal person.

Youthful marriages said factor in high divorce rate

Samuel G. Kling, Baltimore lawyer and author of several books on marriage, told the Maryland State Bar Association unhappy marriages far outnumber blissful unions.

"For every four marriages, there is one divorce," he said in a speech at the annual convention of U.S. lawyers. "And of the three remaining marriages only one is really happy.

"The other two are marriages that are merely tolerated for one reason or another.

"Some couples remain unhappily wed because of religious scruples, some for the sake of children, others from sheer inertia, some because of cowardice or lack of gumption, some for reasons of vanity, status or prestige.

"Fifty years ago marriage was for life. Today, the average duration of marriage is about 10 years. In almost half of a test survey of 81,000 divorces made in 1949, the marriage lasted five years or less."

Kling told the lawyers he is convinced that "youthful marriages are an important factor in our shocking divorce rate."

"The grim fact is that in a marriage where both parties are 20 or younger the divorce rate is even 14 percent higher than the normal rate," he said.

"But where the bride and groom are between 21 and 25, divorces occur in only six percent of the cases."

Noting that Maryland law allows boys of 18 and girls of 16 to marry if their parents consent and males of 21 and females of 18 to marry without parental consent, Kling added:

"I submit that to allow marriages between youngsters of such immature years makes a mockery of the most sacred covenant known to man. In encouraging youthful marriages, we are helping to make divorce inevitable . . .

"What sort of laws do we have which deny a youngster under 21 the right to buy a glass of whisky but allow him the privilege to get married?"

Kling proposed a sweeping study of marriage and divorce laws, especially those which make youthful marriages possible.

FIXED FOCUS—He sure did. What the editor said was chimply awful when he learned that the news photographer let Detroit Zoo's "Tarzan" examine the paper's camera. Bellows on the camera is in poor shape, but the bellows in the office were in top condition.

Busiest blind man I know

(By R. V. RUDOLPH, Field Secretary, C.N.I.B.)

Genial Jack McPherson, who has for the past 15 years operated the Canadian National Institute for the Blind canteen in the Wheat Pool Building in Regina, is one of the most active and happy blind persons one would ever hope to meet. Jack lost his sight in a playground accident at Fillmore, Saskatchewan, his home town, in his early teens, and was forced to complete his education at the Ontario School for the Blind.

He has not only had to win his battle with blindness, but later also had to battle back to health when tuberculosis struck him down. Since his recovery, Jack has taken his place in the community as a happy, active, useful citizen.

His accomplishments are more varied than those of many of his sighted compatriots. His fine singing voice has long been a keenly enjoyed part of many social gatherings, and an inspiration in his solos for the services at Westminster United Church in Regina. At one time Jack had his own radio program, known as "Jack of All Songs".

He takes an active part in the program of the Amicus Social Club of the Blind in Regina, and is one of the ardent participants in the Regina Lions Blind Bowlers League. Among his other recreational activities are swimming, public speaking, and cribbage and he is an ardent booster of the Saskatchewan Roughriders. For several years he has competed in the Canadian Blind Golfers' tournament in Eastern Canada and has given a good account of himself, in competing against other sightless sportsmen from across the nation.

He takes an interest in all community activities and is an active and valued member of the Regina Y's Men's Club. He is interested in the Y.M.C.A., and his piano-accordion and singing voice lend much to "bean-feeds" at the Regina Y, being much enjoyed by the boys participating. The accordion is not his only bent in music, as he also plays the guitar and can sit down to the piano and accompany a sing-song when necessary.

"Jack of all trades, master of none" is a phrase frequently heard, but despite Jack's varied activities, he gives a creditable account of himself in practically all of them. He has several times won the Canadian National Institute for the Blind public speaking trophy, competing in a province-wide contest. He has several times won the Regina Lions bowling trophy and has been a member of the bowling team which won the blind bowling championship of Western Canada, symbolized by the Chief Justice W. M. Martin trophy. He has his intermediate swimmers' badge which he earned in the classes for the blind conducted by the Swimming and Water Safety Branch of the Canadian Red Cross, in co-operation with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

His voice has been heard in the business meetings, not only of the Amicus Club, but in the meetings of the Canadian Council of the Blind, where the blind people of Canada meet to discuss their needs and problems. Jack recognizes and calls by name hundreds of customers, simply by the sound of their voices, and the staff in the Wheat Pool Building value him as a friend with whom they can discuss the problems which, from time to time, confront them, as he is always willing to lend a sympathetic and friendly ear to anyone who cares to pass the time of day with him.

Jack is happily married and has recently purchased his own home. He is becoming quite an adept gardener as well as a "Do It Yourself" handy-man around the house. He and his white cane have, for many years, been a familiar sight on the streets of Regina as he goes back and forth, to and from his work and to his recreational and community activities. When we realize that Jack has accomplished all these things without the benefit of sight, it brings home to us more forcibly that none of us know how well we may be able to meet the challenge of life until that challenge is thrown down before us.

LONG WALK—Blindfolded but staring death in the face, German aerialist Alex Schack walks along a high wire at Long Beach, Calif. In the background is the Municipal Auditorium, to which the wire was strung from a 15-story hotel. Schack was making a benefit appearance for the local Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Icebergs are not just plain ice

On close examination, it is obvious that icebergs are not just plain ice, says a report in the Scientific American.

They are white, whereas ordinary ice in bulk is bluish. A piece of iceberg in a pail of water fizzes as it melts. The reason for all this is that icebergs are shot through with tiny air bubbles under pressure.

Three oceanographers who have studied the matter believe that the air was trapped when the ice was originally formed by compression of snow. They have been analyzing the air as samples of the atmosphere prevailing at the time.

P. F. Scholander, John W. Kanwisher and D. C. Nutt, members of an arctic expedition from the Woods Hole Oceanograph Institution in 1954, examined samples from six icebergs. In four the oxygen content was the same as in today's atmosphere, but in the other two it was significantly lower.

The oceanographers, reporting their work in Science, suggest that the latter icebergs may have been formed during the last ice age, when there was less green vegetation on earth and less production of oxygen.

THE BRAIN

National serviceman Jeffrey Sidwell answered 300 questions in a 90-minute army intelligence test and got them all right. "The first time I've ever known anyone to get full marks," said the army examiner.

Shredder type forage harvesters

Shredder harvesters were developed from corn stalk pulverizers by incorporating a blower to deliver the chopped material directly into a wagon. According to A. L. Magee of the Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, these machines are simple in design, they are relatively inexpensive and provide an economical method of harvesting grass and other field crops.

Conventional forage harvesters cut the crop with a sickle-bar, elevate it into a chopper and then blow it into a wagon. In contrast to this, most of the shredder harvesters use rather a blunt cutting member instead of sharp knives. When these cutters are rotated in the crop at high speed the material is either cut or torn away and most of the shredding occurs at this time. However, baffles or other devices may be used to cause further shredding before the crop is delivered to the wagon.

Stones and rocks are a greater hazard to shredder harvesters than to conventional machines because the shredding mechanism is operating close to the ground and may hit the stone or rock at high speed. Shredding knives may be seriously damaged in this way while other cutting devices may show only slight damage. Of course, stones will damage most conventional harvesters if they reach the cutting wheel.

When stones are present, a relatively high cut should be used with shredder harvesters and this may result in a rough looking field when compared with a mowed field. But this is not objectionable, particularly if the field is to be pastured. If a shredder harvester is adjusted to cut close to the ground it may strike the surface and pick up trash or dirt. At present a few shredder units on the market do not have sufficient adjustment in the delivery spout to conveniently build a uniform load on a wagon. This can be easily noted when examining the machine.

Shredded material is usually two to six inches long and a forage blower can be more easily plugged with this material. However, most blowers will handle crops with careful operation.

Shredder harvesters are practical for harvesting grass for silage to be stored in a horizontal silo and for daily mechanical grazing for cattle. This is especially true when fields are relatively flat and free of stones.

Grass silage

Grass silage is a general term applied to meadow crops that have been cut and stored in a green stage of development so that fermentation takes place. This green material may be stored with or without preservatives or conditioners such as acids, molasses, ground grains, etc., used to control fermentation during storage.

According to V. S. Logan, Animal Husbandry Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, a renewed interest in the feeding of grass silage to dairy cattle has taken place in Canada in recent years. Part of the reason for this has been the growing realization of the importance of high quality roughage for economical milk production. The need for retaining high feed value in the roughage, difficult to achieve when haying weather is unfavorable, has stimulated the move toward storing roughage as silage. Improved machines for handling the green material have simplified silage production and removed much of the earlier objection to this system of storing roughage.

Grass silage generally contains a high proportion of protein compared to the total digestible nutrients in the feed. Addition of preservatives to silage may increase palatability of the feed and add slightly to its feeding value. However, the trend is toward curing silage without preservatives.

Like anything else silage has advantages and disadvantages. There is less wastage of feeding time than with hay, and less storage space is required as compared with an equivalent amount of feeding value in the form of hay. Also some areas which are unsuited to growing other succulent feeds will produce good grass yields which can be turned into silage. The disadvantages of silage are the objectionable odors that may develop, and during severe weather freezing may occur.

Further details on Grass Silage in Dairy Cattle Rations can be obtained by writing to the Information Service, Canada Department of Agriculture in Ottawa and requesting Publication No. 929. 3202

TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CERF

When two famous veterans of the theatre were very, very much younger than they are today—much less careful of what and how much they imbibed—they toured together in a popular show. Everybody else connected with that tour who still lives to tell the tale is still awestruck by some of the troubles and crazy mishaps that befell the troupe.

One evening, neither star could remember the lines at all, and about the only voice the audience heard was that of the frantic prompter off-stage. For one poignant scene he had to repeat a speech six times. The lady star finally told him imperiously, while the audience watched spellbound, "We hear you perfectly, young man. But you have neglected to tell us whose lines these are!"

* * *

Pecos Pete, the most frugal Texan in the panhandle, spied a duck idling in the reeds one morning and took a shot at it, but the duck dived so fast he missed it. Two more shots were soon wasted. Then Pete filled his pipe and blew out some smoke. The duck, thinking it was gun smoke, dove again. This gave Pete inspiration. He smoked eight pipefuls, and on the ninth, the duck failed to come up. It had drowned!

* * *

"Goodness gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Periwinkle to a fellow-officer of the temperance society, "this time they really have gone too far! They're distilling whisky for children!" As proof, she waved aloft an ad whose headline boasted, "The best 12-year-old whisky in all the world!"

"Hey, Mom," wailed little Jeffrey, "I just knocked over that big ladder outside the door."

"Don't tell me," said his mother. "Tell your father. He'll pick it up for you."

"He can't," answered jittery li'l Jeff. "Pop's hanging from the third storey window!"

* * *

The way folks drive nowadays, it'd be better to call our highways dieways.

Indonesian women see habits of Western female as peculiar

Indonesian women think there is something peculiar about the North American female's practice of giving herself a weekly hair shampoo.

"They warned me that frequent washings would cause my hair to fall out," laughed Mrs Gertrude Toffelmier who just returned from Java where women look on four sudsings a year as sufficient to do the job.

The habits of the slender anthropologist were a constant source of amusement to the native women who, in turn, frequently puzzled Mrs. Toffelmier with their practices.

Natives of the country were shocked because Mrs. Toffelmier smoked, but they saw nothing unusual in the fact that they chewed betel nuts and spit the red juice at random.

The more refined women didn't spit any more than absolutely necessary, however. Instead, they stuffed chunks of low-grade tobacco into their mouths to absorb the juice.

Mrs. Toffelmier spent 15 months in the Indonesian city of Solo with her husband, a doctor who operated the orthopedic department of the country's only rehabilitation centre.

Much of the knowledge the Indonesian people have of our country comes from American movies, Mrs. Toffelmier said.

"They thought every home had a large patio with an ever bubbling fountain.

"They wanted to know about our electrical appliances, refrigerators, washing machines and electric toasters," she added.

While in Solo, Mrs. Toffelmier and her husband lived in the palace of a former prince that had been converted to a hotel.

One luxury the hotel provided was a "Dutch bath"—a deep vat in which the bather stands while ladling water over his head.

Despite the obvious differences between their way of life and ours, Mrs. Toffelmier expects Indonesia to make a good deal of progress along Western lines as time goes on.

She discovered that the native women already have one thing in common with the American female—a fondness for movie star Gregory Peck.

Best cutting times for hay

When should cereal crops be cut to make the best hay? This question is often asked. You might also ask at what stage should green oats be cut to give the best feed?

Spring rye, oats, barley and wheat were cut between the flowering and late dough stages in tests conducted at Swift Current. The greatest hay yields were obtained when the crops were cut in the early dough stage. However the protein yield per acre was about the same or even a little lower with the increased tonnage from the later cuttings.

In the case of oats there were practically no differences in the protein yields per acre when cut at the various stages. Similar results occur with regard to tame hays.

If you want high protein hay, cut early. A larger hay yield of lower protein hay will be obtained by delaying haying a little.

If a modern car were produced by methods used in 1908, it would cost more than $65,000.

Quick Canadian Quiz

1. Who is the only Canadian ever to win the United States amateur golf championship?
2. Canada's gross national product in 1955 was $26.6 billion. What was the value of Canada's exports in the year?
3. What part of Canada was once known as New Caledonia?
4. What proportion of working Canadians are eligible for federal unemployment insurance benefits?
5. In 1955 which was greater, the total personal savings of Canadians or the amount they paid in taxation?

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. Taxes totalled over $7 billion, personal savings $1.4 billion. 3. The Pacific coast area. 1. Sandy Somerville, at Baltimore in 1932. 4. About 60 percent. 2. Exports totalled $4.3 billion, about one-sixth of all production.

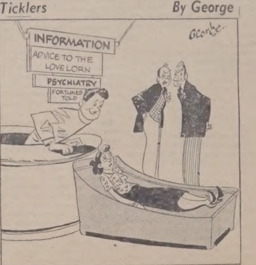
(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada.)

PURDAH ABOLISHED

Purdah, Moslem custom of secluding women, was abolished in the kingdom of Nepal, situated on the southern slope of the Himalayas, in 1945.

Ticklers

By George



"The new information clerk is really a go-getter!"

:: Weekly Crossword Puzzle ::

Asiatic Wild Dog

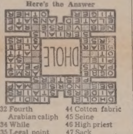
HORIZONTAL

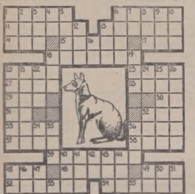
1 Depicted wild dog
6 It is a native of ——
11 Assistants
13 Flight of steps
14 Honey-maker
15 Norwegian
17 Cartograph
18 Teases
20 Hideous monster
23 Weapons
27 Touches lightly
28 Type of fuel
29 Pastry
30 Symbol for samarium
31 On time (ab.)
32 Pewter coin of Thailand
33 Gunlock catch
36 On the sheltered side
37 Gaelic
38 Titles of courtesy
39 Continued stories
45 Pen point
48 Stanza
49 Knock
52 Puffed up
54 Handled
56 It hunts the —— in packs
57 It also hunts —— large animals

VERTICAL

1 Flatfish
2 Hasten
3 Poem
4 French article
5 Sea eagle
6 Passage in the brain
7 Symbol for sodium
8 Obscure
9 War god
10 Cleopatra's snake
12 Call for help at sea
13 Compass point
16 Right (ab.)
18 Footlike part
19 Tree fluid
20 Controvert
21 Spat
22 Route (ab.)
24 Of the thing
25 Subdue
26 Conditions
32 Fourth Arabian caliph
34 While
35 Legal point
36 Onager
40 At all times
41 Crimson
42 Symbol for iridium
43 Man's name
44 Cotton fabric
45 Seine
46 High priest
47 Sack
49 College cheer
50 Consumed
51 Through
53 Symbol for tellurium
55 Street (ab.)

Here's the Answer





Ten Word INTELLIGRAM

Check the correct word:

1—Third in line if both the president and vice president should die, would be the (attorney general) (secretary of state).
2—President of the United Steelworkers is (David J. McDonald) (Walter Reuther).
3—In the 19th century, the Russians had a settlement in (Idaho) (California).
4—Pulitzer Prize winning novel for last year was (Andersonville) (Episode of Sparrows).
5—France (has) (never has) won the Davis Cup in tennis.
6—U.S. senators are elected for terms of (four) (six) years.
7—The signing of the Declaration of Independence (preceded) (followed) the outbreak of fighting in the Revolutionary War.
8—Gastronomy is the (study of the stomach) (art of preparing food).
9—Maine's present governor is Edmund Muskie, a (Democrat) (Republican).
10—Argentina (is) (is not) a member of the Organization of American States.

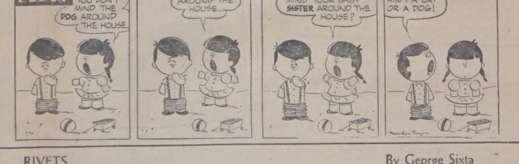
Count 10 for each correct choice. A score of 0-20 is poor; 30-60, average; 70-80, superior; 90-100, very superior.

Decoded Intelligram

1—Secretary of state. 2—McDonald. 3—California. 4—Andersonville. 5—Has. 6—Six. 7—Followed. 8—Art of preparing food. 9—Democrat. 10—Is.

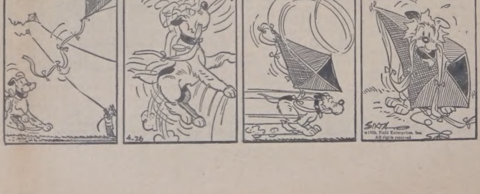
PEGGY

—By Chuck Thursday


PEGGY
MALCOLM, IF YOU DON'T MIND THE DOG AROUND THE HOUSE
..OR THE CAT AROUND THE HOUSE...
...THEN WHY DO YOU MIND YOUR BABY SISTER AROUND THE HOUSE?
'CAUSE SHE AIN'T A CAT OR A DOG!

RIVETS

By George Sixta



Many illnesses thought polio not caused by this virus

A searching new look at poliomyelitis shows that many illnesses diagnosed as the disease—primarily the non paralytic type—are not caused by the polio virus, but by organisms which the polio vaccine will not touch, reports an Associated Press story.

Among these mysterious organisms is a group of microbes facetiously called "13 viruses in search of a disease." Another is a family known as the Coxsackie viruses. They infect humans but cause no known disease except vague fevers.

The strange viruses began showing up in the Salk test cultures in evaluation work. At first the laboratories were too busy looking for polio antibodies to bother with the new viruses which seemingly had nothing to do with polio.

After the outbreak of disease among some who had received the Salk vaccine, however, the test laboratories went back for a second look. In many instances they found the strange viruses were the only suspicious oganisms in some cases diagnosed as poliomyelitis.

Immune to vaccine

A committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis investigated these viruses and its findings included these points:

The viruses are not inactivated by polio vaccine.

They are inactivated by human gamma globulin, the substances which preceded the Salk vaccine as a polio fighter. This indicates to researchers that they will infect humans even if they do not cause a bona fide disease.

They are not related to the viruses of mumps, measles, cold sores, influenza or the group called the acute respiratory diseases, or the adenoidal -pharyngeal-conjunctival group which affects the throat and eyes.

They are easily distinguishable from polio viruses by modern laboratory techniques.

The findings suggest such complications as these:

People who get polio vaccine and develop good protection against the three conventional types of the virus might become infected with some other virus and wind up with polio-like symptoms that fool the doctors and even cause paralysis.

Or a person who has had a bout with the offbeat viruses and considers himself immune to polio may still be susceptible to the disease.

:: GEMS OF THOUGHT ::

QUALITIES OF CHILDHOOD

Children generally hate to be idle. All the care then should be, that their busy humor should be constantly employed in something that is of use to them.

—John Locke.

Pretty much all the honest truthtelling there is in the world is done by children. —Thoreau.

Children never put off until tomorrow that which will keep them out of bed tonight.

—Glen Preston Burns.

I love these little people; and it is not a slight thing, when they, who are so fresh from God, love us. —Dickens.

Children not mistaught, naturally love God; for they are pure-minded, affectionate, and generally brave. —Mary Baker Eddy.

The word good said to a child is always understood, and no one explains it to him.

—Joseph Joubert.

The approximate cost of the Pentagon building in Washington was $64 million.

Medical terms frustrating to stenographers

There's a big turnover these days among American stenographers for doctors and hospitals—and it's no wonder when they have to spell words like nepatocholangiocystoduodenostomy.

When the gals of the pencil-and-pad set have to toss around words like that they're liable to come down with all kinds of psychosomatic symptoms, and some get frustrated enough to quit their jobs.

It's easy to imagine the extremity of their cases in an age where high school graduates make such spelling mistakes as terris for terrace and suit for suite, among other such evidence of near-illiteracy.

So the University of Oklahoma medical centre is offering on-the-job classes in medical terminology, hoping to head off the rapid resignations.

"Medical terminology is quite foreign to most employees when they start to work here," said Mrs. Jessie Collier, administrative secretary in the department of surgery.

Classes help

The classes are aimed at helping the secretary who takes dictation from a man who figures anybody should know how to spell cholecystodenostomy and know what it means. (Simply, it means the formation of a communication between the gall bladder and duodenum.)

Mrs. Collier said that one stenographer typed a report on a patient on whom an "incision was made from the pointed chin to the Oxford."

She should have written that there was an incision from a point on the chin to occiput, or back of the head.

The course in medical spelling thus grew naturally out of a demand for some of the medical centre workers who kept suffering pains in the occiput as the result of a deficiency of medical vocabularly.

(Several savants remarked that the girl who made the Oxford error suffered a deficiency of a few other things too.)

The employees engaged Mrs. Collier to teach self-improvement classes, and attended lectures after work hours. Mrs. Collier compiled her own teaching manual covering everything from aseptic to xanthochromic.

It proved so beneficial that medical centre officials decided to adopt the course as an in-service training project.

U.K. has new ideas for prisons

A new prison of contemporary design—a breakaway from the traditional grim grey buildings of the past—is planned in Yorkshire, England, on the site of an early Victorian mansion.

The foundation stone was laid recently by the Home Secretary, Major Gwilym Lloyd George.

The design is for a "training centre" with maximum security for 300 men. Future plans allow for the building of a dining hall and chapels by those prisoners with experience of the building trade and those who will be trained.

Completion of the prison is expected by the end of 1957 and included in the layout are a gymnasium, buildings for education, visiting facilities and workshops. There will be two cell blocks, each of which has accommodation for 150 prisoners. Each block landing has washing and sanitary facilities and there will be showers and slipper baths on the ground floors. The central kitchen has modern steam apparatus. Meals will be served in the cafeteria.

The prison is being built in accordance with principles set by the First World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Those principles are that the purpose and justification of a sentence is to protect society against crime; that the punishment inherent in the sentence was primarily the deprivation of liberty, and that the purpose of the prison in carrying out that punishment should ensure that the offender on his return to society should be able and willing to lead a normal, well-adjusted and self-supporting life.

There is ample provision in the plans of the new prison for industrial training, education and recreation. Moral and personal training would be carried out in a light, commodious and civilized environment.

There are about 10 total eclipses of the sun every 18 years. 3202

Becoming bolero is summer favorite

When chilly breezes blow, a brief bolero comes to the rescue. The chic wardrobe topper, left, is of thick herringbone knit. It falls just above the waistline—a dandy length for wear over slim or full skirts. Another handy topper for wear over bare-armed cottons is the linen bolero, right.

—Central Press Canadian Photos.

Failure to get bite may be coincident with ichthyological hunger strike!

A Port Arthur fisherman came home from a visit to a district lake recently, complaining bitterly that while he could see fine fish in the clear water they simply were not interested in taking a lure. He had thought fish should be like most others of the animal kingdom, looking constantly for something to eat, especially in well populated lakes where there could be a shortage of fish food.

Explanation of the situation may be found in a report from the Fish and Wildlife division of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. This report says fish eat more when the water is warm than when it is cold and that they can go foodless for long periods without injury.

Possibly the Port Arthur man who could see fish that wouldn't bite was just unlucky in his timing which apparently coincided with an ichthyological hunger strike.

In its experimental work the department found that speckled trout could be deprived of all food for as long as seven months and that 90 percent would survive without more serious effect than loss of weight.

So it appears the speckled is a temperamental creature, obedient only to its own inclinations. Sometimes anglers find they will attack the lure repeatedly, even with an appearance of rabid desire or anger until finally hooked. As one man said to this column on one occasion after having had experience which disproved the theory that the trout is wily, they are "just dumb fools."

Commenting otherwise on the habits of the trout a department official says:

"Speckled trout in a hatchery pond learn quite readily where and at what time of day they will be fed. They distinguish readily between an attendant who regularly feeds them and a stranger. In experimental work, they have been taught to associate different colors, sounds and large or small openings in a box with food, as opposed to alternate colors, sounds and large, or small, openings with danger or a disagreeable experience.

"Life is not always 'a bed of roses' for the fish any more than it is for most animals. Survival of the fittest is the rule. The life span of most common Ontario fish is probably not much more than 10 or 12 years. The life expectancy of a newly hatched fish must be short, and the threat of the human fisherman is probably the least contributing factor in this regard.

"In many cases, from thousands of newly hatched fry only one of two will live to reach maturity. Larger and stronger fish do not hesitate to feed on their brothers and cousins. Many animals, birds, turtles, snakes and frogs live wholly or partially on a fish diet. Numerous parasites make the fish their host and fish are subject to many diseases which often prove fatal."—Port Arthur News Chronicle.

Opening big addition Churchill grain elevator

REGINA.—Two ceremonies will be held at Churchill, Manitoba, during the stop-over of the Saskatchewan Churchill excursionists July 25 to 30. The first event relates to the official opening of the 2½ million-bushel extension to the terminal grain elevator at the far northeastern port and the other has to do with an award to the captain of the first incoming ocean vessel in the 1956 shipping season.

The navigation season officially opens at Cape Chidley at the eastern entrance to the Hudson Straits, at midnight July 23. The arrival of the first ship at Churchill usually coincides with the arrival of the Saskatchewan excursionists.

Souvenirs of Saskatchewan will be presented to the port manager and the captain of the first incoming freighter by W. J. Hansen, director of the trade information services of the provincial department of co-operation. The souvenirs will be ceramic art work made in Regina by Stora.

The extension to the terminal elevator increases storage capacity to five million bushels of wheat, and also increases potential exports to 20 million bushels in a normal shipping season, Mr. Hansen stated.

The two ceremonies will add to the usual attractiveness of the 10th Churchill excursion.

Porch Supper Special: Blue Cheese Aspic

BY DOROTHY MADDOX

FOR a warm-weather porch or back-yard supper, how does this combo sound to your appetite—a basketful of fried chicken, crisp French bread and a tangy cheese aspic using some of our own American blue cheese?

Blue Cheese Aspic
(6 servings)

Three tablespoons unflavored gelatin, ¾ cup cold water, 4 cups tomato juice, ⅛ cup finely chopped onions, 1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, ¾ cup crumbled American blue cheese (about 4 ounces).

Soften gelatin in cold water. Combine tomato juice, onions, Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. Heat to boiling point. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in 1½ cup cheese. Pour into 5-cup mold. Chill until firm. Unmold and garnish top of mold with remaining ¼ cup cheese. Surround with crisp salad greens, if desired.

Blue cheese slaw is another good American recipe. Enjoy it.

Blue Cheese Slaw
(4-6 servings)

Four cups shredded cabbage, ½ cup coarsely grated carrot, 1 small onion, thinly sliced, 1 medium-sized apple, cored and cut in thin strips, 1½ tablespoons lemon juice, 1 cup sour cream, 1 tablespoon wine vinegar, 2 tablespoons grated processed Cheddar cheese, ½ cup crumbled American blue cheese (about 3 ounces), ⅛ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper.

Combine cabbage, carrot, onion, apple and lemon juice; toss lightly. Combine sour cream and remaining ingredients. Pour over slaw and toss lightly, but thoroughly. Chill before serving.

Here's a cool idea for hot summer days. It's American blue cheese tomato aspic to serve with cold fried chicken.

WEEKLY BIBLE COMMENT

TOLERANCE IS A VITAL PART OF CHRISTIANITY

If one reads the earlier history of many churches, the impression spreads that there were individuals whose religion consisted chiefly in the delight that they took in disciplining others. In general it may be said that the Church has been far readier to adopt Paul's suggestions about discipline than it has been to put into practice Paul's much more important teaching concerning love as the greatest thing in the world.

A good cause is never well served by intolerant attitudes. There is such a thing as being intemperate, even in our advocacy of temperance.

At a temperance convention was heard the loud and raucous voice of a rather intolerant man who was haranguing the crowd. My friend, a total abstainer and strongly opposed to the liquor traffic, said to me, "I never hear that man advocate temperance without feeling like going out and having a drink."

If a man so thoroughly devoted to the cause could be reacted upon in that way, what must have been the effect upon others? The temperance cause has been served most ably by those who have first of all practiced temperance, and who in their total life and conduct have manifested the beauties and graces of Christian living.

In his letter to Titus, Paul sets forth the things which, as he puts it, "befit the sound doctrine." It is a plea for temperance, sober-mindedness, love, and patience, for well-disciplined, noble living, the sort of thing that will never bring shame upon ourselves or disgrace upon the Church. It is as we make all these constructive virtues evident in our lives that we exert the truest influence on others, while attaining what is best for ourselves.

MORE ENERGY

An acre of sugar beets or cane produces 1,700,00 calories—about four times more energy produced than by an acre of any other food.

Around world correspondence keeps her busy

So you hate to write letters!

Suppose you corresponded with 700 friends all around the world?

No time for much else, of course. Well, that's just what has happened to Dr. Charl Ormond Williams, ex-Tennessee village school teacher who became President of the National Education Association and is now retiring Vice-President of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

There's a foot-high pile of correspondence on the desk of Dr. Williams' Washington apartment right now. That's why she hasn't even started writing her autobiography, as she had intended to do. Instead, she's got writer's cramp from answering letters.

Dr. Williams made history and front-page news last fall when she wrote a note to Madame Bulganin and asked to see the wife of Russia's Premier during her Moscow visit. Not since the Boston Tea Party has a cup of tea caused such a stir as did the samovar soiree Dr. Williams enjoyed with fellow-teacher Madame Bulganin in the Bulganins' Moscow apartment.

Moscow visit report

Back home, Dr. Williams was so swamped with requests for speeches and information about her 45 days and 10,000 miles in Russia that in March of this year she composed a six-page report, had it mimeographed, and mailed it out to 700 friends. The letter went to every state in the Union, Hawaii, Alaska, Peurto Rico, Europe and Asia.

No more letter writing for awhile now. She'll postpone the start of her autobiography still further when she takes off for more travelling. After a four-day visit with her long-time friend Eleanor Roosevelt in Hyde Park, she will continue what she calls a "sentimental journey" across the continent. As a lifetime director of NEA she will attend the convention in Portland, Ore. Then down to California to see the daughter of the woman for whom she was named "Charl".

The chances of quadruplets occurring are one in 599,921.

Polio cases presently at record low

Canada's polio inoculation program is estimated to have reached only about half the children originally intended, but so far the number of polio cases reported this year is at a record low.

The pre-holiday inoculation program has ended with a total of 2,300,000 doses of Salk vaccine shipped to the provinces from the country's only current producer—Toronto's Connaught Laboratories.

How these shots were distributed has not yet been analysed by Federal health authorities. But about double that amount was needed to give the first two shots to the 2,000,000 children the provinces planned to inoculate before the school term ended and to provide third shots for the 880,000 inoculated last year.

Connaught, its output slowed by production difficulties, hopes to deliver the remainder of the 6,000,000 shots ordered by the provinces in October and November.

Most of the shots have been concentrated on giving protection from the crippling disease to children in lower grades.

There are hopes, meanwhile, that this will be a light polio year, although batches of gamma globulin, which provides six weeks of temporary protection against polio, are being held in reserve for any emergency. Epidemics could break out in July and August, worst polio months.

Up to June 9, there were only 61 cases, compared to 110 reported last year in that period and the 140 average for the last five years to that date. This trend and the fact more and more children are getting immunized has strengthened the belief that polio cases this year might remain at a minimum.

Cancer virus evidence increasing

A Nobel prize scientist thinks viruses cause most or all cancers, including human.

The evidence is all logical, and it is increasing, said Dr. Wendell Stanley, University of California virologist, urging a wholly new attack against cancer from this theory.

He said it could lead to vaccines to prevent cancer, like a Salk vaccine against polio virus, and new ways to cure it.

It is possible that all of us are walking around with "sleeping" cancer viruses, Dr. Stanley said. We might even "catch" non-infections doses of viruses from other healthy people. But he stressed that you cannot "catch cancer itself from another person; cancer itself is not contagious.'

The cancer viruses wouldn't do any harm, until and unless something made them become active. The something could be age, faults, chemicals, radiation or changes in hormones, dietary, other things, or or a combination of them.

The virus theory opens the way to new experiments to find methods of controlling cancer, Dr. Stanley told the third national cancer conference. The conference, attended by 1,200 physicians and scientists from the United States and 23 other countries, is sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society.

Dr. Stanley won a Nobel prize for the first purification and crystallization of a virus. Now he heads the laboratory of virus research at California.

Portable fences

In general permanent type poultry fences are most useful in the larger poultry unit where a considerable number of chicks are likely to be reared within the same area season after season. But on the farm where chick flocks are likely to be small and rearing yards are moved each season to fit the general scheme of crop rotation, there is definitely a place for some form of portable fence.

The Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Charlottetown, P.E.I., for many years has used a hurdle-type of fence with excellent results. These measure 10 feet long and five feet high and are covered with two-inch-mesh poultry netting stapled in place.

Panels are most easily constructed on a jig consisting of three two-inch planks 10 feet long set square and level, two of them placed five feet apart from outside edge to outside edge with the third spaced evenly in the centre. These should be spiked solidly in place. On these should be placed three 10-foot boards, five inches wide, tacked in place so that tacking nails may later be withdrawn.

Starting two inches from the end and one inch from the inside edge of one of the boards staple the wire within two inches of the other end of the board. Starting from the same end on the other outside strip pull the wire taught and staple one inch from the inside edge. Forty-eight inch wire can be stretched to cover the required distance. Staple wire to centre board. Cut free from roll approximately two inches short of end of panel. Place the cross-pieces, or uprights, one at each end and one in the centre, and nail firmly in place with a clinch-type nail about two inches long, or one-half inch longer than the combined thickness of the two boards.

Withdraw tacking nails, turn the panel over and clinch nails tightly. Staple wire to uprights turning in end wires to save hands and clothing when handling.

Unplaned lumber is satisfactory and total cost for material is quite reasonable considering the longer service given by a hurdle-type fence. Of course, panels can be made other sizes if desired.

Steel stakes or posts are used when erecting the fence, the panel being fastened in place with tie wire. The panels are removed in the autumn and stored upright to prevent snow from stretching the wire and making it sag.

Panels of this type have given over 15 years service at the Charlottetown Farm, whereas two-inch netting alone became so bent and rusted as to be useless at the end of two seasons.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY —

the strategist

—By DONALD J. MacLEOD

GLOOM hung like a fog over the small room. Both Joe Winsor and his sister Anne fixed their eyes on the pale green door of their mother's room. Silently the door opened and a shadow detached itself from the doorway. Dr. Miller stood before them and shook his head.

"I'm sorry, Joe, sorry Anne, She's gone."

Anne put her face in her hands and her red hair spilled over her shoulders. Joe sullenly eyes his sister as he pulverized his cigarette. Dr. Miller put his arm around Anne.

"She didn't suffer, Anne, she went quickly. Have a good cry, you'll feel better."

"Sure, let her cry, Doc," Joe said brusquely. "She fought with Ma for years." He lit a fresh cigarette and strode from the room.

When Anne got home, Bill Carson was sprawled on the sofa like a collapsed parachute. He had his fedora pulled over his face and an unpleasant odor floated above him. Anne slumped in the easy chair. Bill shifted his hat back on his head and squinted.

"Where yuh been, over at your old lady's again?"

Anne winced. "Please, Bill. You needn't worry about Mother bothering you again. She's dead."

Anne's voice was black coffee to his befogged brain. His bloodshot eyes raced around the room and rested on his wife.

"Dead, huh? Well, who yuh goin' to fight with now?"

"You're the only reason Mother and I quarrelled. Mother warned me but I thought if you loved me enough you'd stop drinking."

Bill fumbled to find his tie and brush the hair out of his eyes.

"Thatso?" Bill said. "What a pretty speech. Let me tell yuh one thing, just one thing, I'm as good as thish Jimmy Sharpe. If I'm not why'n yuh marry him? Just tell little Bill the answer to that one, just tell me."

Anne passed her hand across her forehead. "Bill, please, I don't feel like going over all that again. I'm going to lie down for awhile."

"Yah, go ahead. Lie down as long as yuh want. Yuh didn't answer little Bill, did yuh? I'm goin' get some air . . ." Bill weaved to the door, fumbled for the knob and carefully pulled it behind him.

Anne sighed, kicked off her pumps and slipped the flowered jersey dress over her head. She slid beneath the cool sheets and closed her eyes. The years began to march before her in review. It was away back, she couldn't have been more than 10 when Dad died and Mother started planning her life and Joe's. That was the trouble, Mother planned every detail, where they went, whom they associated with. Joe had always been mother's little white-haired boy—he never questioned her plans.

A few more years hustled past and Mother began to suggest Jimmy would make a good husband. Anne liked Jimmy, it wasn't just because they'd gone to school together, it was something deeper. She had rebelled, not because he was only a grocery clerk but perhaps because mother had picked him. It seemed like yesterday she had been in the kitchen helping Mother with the dishes.

"Jimmy was wondering if you'd go roller-skating Saturday night, Anne."

"First I've heard of it, Mother. Anyway, I'm going out with Bill Carson."

"Jimmy phoned when you were out, dear. That Carson boy isn't good for you, he drinks."

"Not too much. I can arrange my own dates, Mother."

"I know, Anne, but Jimmy's such a nice boy."

Anne threw the tea towel on the rack.

"You've said it a million times, Mtoher. I'm sick of hearing it. Bill loves me and I'm going to marry him."

Anne still remembered the hurt that came into her mother's eyes. After the wedding, just before they left on their honeymoon, Anne noticed a strange look in her eyes. Anne laughed uneasily.

"Don't worry, Mother, we'll be happy."

Their marriage had been a series of sessions making black coffee and bailing Bill out of jail. Bill was penitent each time, like a little boy who'd been caught stealing apples.

"It won't happen again, Anne. I promise." The laughter in his eyes was contagious.

"You always say the same thing, Bill."

"Anne . . ."

"Yes, Bill?"

"I love you, I love you, I love you . . ."

The words rolled on and on, growing fainter and fainter until they became a whisper. Anne sighed as sleep came.

Lawyer Ezra Snape adjusted his spectacles as he peered at the relatives of the late Mrs. Winsor. Anne dreaded the reading of the will, hadn't her mother caused her enough embarrassment? Anne thought the relatives looked like a bunch of vultures. Ezra's voice was droning on, ". . . and to my daughter, Anne, I leave my entire estate in the amount of 10,000."

Anne felt the heavy silence, Joe's surprised look and the stares of the vultures as she got up and left the room.

Even after she got home Anne couldn't believe it, neither could Bill. "If you'll stop drinking, Bill, you can have $5,000 for yourself."

Bill beamed. "Anne, I'll do it, so help me. This time I'm serious."

It was four drunks and one month later that the telephone rang.

"Mrs. Carson?"

"Yes?"

"Acme Hotel here, your husband's in our cocktail bar, he's hurt . . ."

"How bad, tell me . . ."

"He's dead, Mrs. Carson."

The room turned, twisted, then began to spin around and around. Anne swayed, tried to stand but was sucked into the vortex.

Jimmy called around later to see if he could do anything to help.

"What's the answer, Jimmy?" Anne said.

"The answer to what, Anne?"

"To life."

Jimmy stood for a moment looking at her then put his big hand over hers. "Don't try to understand now, Anne."

It took Anne two years to find out she needed Jimmy. She smiled to herself as she nestled in his arms and felt the pressure of his lips against hers. Who but her mother could have planned such happiness? $202

Helpful Hints

Milk is one of your most important foods, containing nearly all the nutrients necessary to life. Use it in cooking, as a drink and in a variety of desserts.

* * * *

Starchy foods such as rice, spaghetti and macaroni stick fast to the kettle in which they have been boiled. To eliminate this, try greasing the bottom and sides of the kettle with shortening before you fill it with hot water. The foods will take only a little stirring, and will come out easily, leaving the kettle clean.

* * * *

The best way to remove a stiff screw-top from a jar or bottle is to hold a piece of sandpaper in your hand while you try to turn the lid.

* * * *

When shopping, look for the inside story, which is told by the width and stitching of seams, hems, and binding around neck and cuffs.

* * * *

Good sources of iron in the family diet are beef, liver, kidneys, tongue and heart.

* * * *

Tea leaves make an excellent cleanser for varnished woodwork. Just soak them in water for half an hour, then strain the liquid off and use it for your cleanser. You will be amazed at the results.

ITCH STOPPED IN A JIFFY or money back
Very first use of soothing, cooling liquid D.D.D. Prescription positively relieves raw red itch—caused by eczema, rashes, scalp irritation, chafing—other itch troubles. Greaseless, stainless. 39¢ trial bottle must satisfy or money back. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

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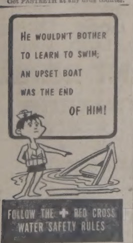


Average woman sensible shopper who remains calm in face of fashion changes

Women prefer clothes that are blue, heads that are bare, and husbands who let them open charge accounts. And they would rather wear slacks around the house than frilly, feminine lounging outfits.

A new survey turned up these facts, plus dozens of others, which reveal the average woman as a sensible shopper who remains calm in the face of sudden fashion changes.

Some 1,500 women returned detailed questionnaires after a Fifth Avenue store decided to query a cross-section of women shoppers to discover if women aren't, after all, pretty predictable in their likes and dislikes.

Only in their answers to one of the 35 questions did these women, who represented various sizes, income groups and occupations, show that they might deserve their reputation among men as capricious shoppers. The majority admitted they bought on impulse. They did not sit down at the start of a season and plan their wardrobes.

But the impulses are backed by basic common sense in most cases. It is more important for clothes to be becoming than ultra fashionable, all but 11 percent of the women agreed.

All the talk about returning to big hats and more elaborate clothes reminiscent of a half-century ago so far has passed right over the bare heads of most of the surveyed shoppers.

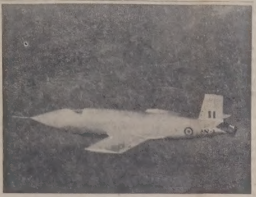
They like simple, semi-tailored clothes, they stated firmly. And less than half bother wearing hats of any kind. When they do, they want small hats.

Blue emerged as the most popular color, black was second and red third. Whatever the color, however, the women look for styles that have little fancy trimming and skirts that are wide enough to walk in.

The highest percentage of charge account customers came from the group of married women who did not have outside jobs. Only nine percent of the wives paid cash for their clothes. One-third of the working girls paid cash.

A wistful note crept into the comments from special size groups, such as the very small women and the above-average sized women. The little women wrote that they wanted clothes to make them look "grown up and adult and smart." The big women wanted to look young and sophisticated.

Almost nobody, apparently, is the right size. Only a handful of the questioned shoppers said they could wear ready-made clothes without alterations. Married women who do not work outside the home have the hardest time fitting the fashions. More than half of the women in this group said they had their clothes altered before they ever left the store.



Australia's pilotless jet plane in flight

Australia's pilotless jet to fly for U.S. Air Force

By ARTHUR SCHOLES
(Correspondent for CPC)

SYDNEY, Australia. — Australia's top-secret, pilotless, jet aircraft, the Jindivik, will soon be flying for the United States Air Force. The Jindivik was developed in Melbourne, Victoria, five years ago and is claimed to be superior to any other equivalent aircraft in the world.

The Australian minister for defence production, Sir Eric Harrison, said the United States had asked Australia to supply the technical knowledge to build a pilotless target jet plane.

Sir Eric said that Australia had built the first and only pilotless target jet plane in the world. The plane, known as the Jindivik, flies at a speed greater than any known jet aircraft. Entire controls are radio-operated from the ground.

Air force missions from the United States and Sweden recently witnessed secret demonstrations of the Jindivik at the Woomera rocket range on a desert island.

The Jindivik can be controlled by an observer in a "shepherd" plane. It is powered by a single Armstrong-Siddley Viper jet engine and houses a telemetry system which transmits airspeed, altitude and engine rpm back to the ground station, thus providing a record of each flight.

The Jindivik was intended originally to function at Woomera as a harmless, guided target to be shot at by rockets and other missiles.

It is now providing invaluable experience in high-speed remote control mechanisms which have helped solve problems encountered in developing guided weapons with atomic or other warheads.

The construction of the Jindivik resulted at a request from the British ministry of supply for a high-speed, jet powered, pilotless target aircraft for use in the guided missile development program at Woomera.

The first Jindivik Mark I version was flown successfully in August, 1952, and was the first Australian-designed jet to take the air and the first remotely controlled jet aircraft to be built in the British Commonwealth.

The takeoff is made by a tricycle-wheeled launching trolley, from which Jindivik is released automatically on reaching a predetermined flying speed. At the termination of the flight the aircraft is landed on a retractable skid.

The Mark II version incorporates many improvements, while the structure has been simplified considerably to reduce production man-hours to as low a figure as possible.

The wing spar of the Jindivik is less than 20 feet and the length of the fuselage 22 feet.

Research data obtained from the Jindivik flights at Woomera will be used in the launching of artificial earth satellites in 1957-1958.

Australia is to co-operate with Britain and the United States in a plan to launch 12 satellites to circle the earth at 18,000 miles an hour at an altitude of several hundred miles.

It is hoped that half the satellites will be sent up from Woomera and the other half from a base in Florida.

Information vital to the development of intercontinental ballistic missies also has been gained by the production and research expended on the Jindivik.

Lightning freak kills fisherman

A bolt of lightning at Almond, Wisconsin, that apparently struck the water and travelled up wet oars, killed a fisherman recently on the Wolfe River as he and a companion rowed toward shore seeking safety from a storm.

The dead man was 45-year-old George Nelson of Almond, near the mishap site.

Nelson's companion, J. C. Jorgensen, also of Almond, was unable to tell authorities what happened. He said he and Nelson noticed storm clouds approaching and decided to seek shelter. As they got close to shore, Jorgensen said, he turned around and Nelson was bent over his oars, badly burned and dead.

Great Britain claims the world's densest railroad traffic. One junction outside London sees passage of 2,500 trains a day.

TAKE CARE
Non-Swimmers—wear Life-Jackets
USE RED✚CROSS WATER SAFETY SERVICES

Make certain that milk is pasteurized

If this summer is as hot as the last one, many Canadian families will be heading for outlying districts, and the cool shade of the north. The Health League of Canada warns that families may come back with crippling illnesses instead of happy memories unless they make certain that milk is pasteurized.

Raw milk may be responsible for the spread of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, bovine tuberculosis, dysentery, undulent fever, septic sore throat, diphtheria, and scarlet fever. You run the risk of contacting any of these diseases through drinking unpasteurized milk, and many outlying areas do not pasteurize their milk supplies. Always ask before ordering, whether the milk is pasteurized, if stopping at an hotel or a restaurant, and inquire about your cottage milk supply.

If you discover that the milk is not pasteurized, here is how to pasteurize your own milk:

Use a double boiler that will hold about twice the amount of milk you wish to pasteurize. Put enough cold water in the bottom pot to touch the top one. Pour the cold, raw milk into the top pot and cover it. Bring the water in the bottom pot to a boil and keep it boiling for eight minutes, then cool the milk as rapidly as possible, bottle, and place it in cold storage (about 45 degrees Fahrenheit).

Never put the pasteurized, heated milk into unsterilized containers, or the whole operation will be wasted.

When a double boiler is used for home pasteurization, there is no change in the flavor of the milk—one of the objections sometimes heard concerning the process.

More males

Males outnumbered females in Canada's population in the last census by 7,088,873 to 6,920,560 or slightly more than 102 to 100, Quebec being the only province with more females than males. The male excess was in the rural population, females outnumbering males in the urban population by 1,000 to 958. Windsor alone of the 10 largest cities had more males than females, and only six others of the 34 cities over 30,000. These were all in Ontario—Fort William, Oshawa, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury.

SUMMER TIE-UP — Cool, slim and collected—that's the summer rendition of this sheath in barley beige or pepper black cotton pique. Collared in sugar white, the whole dress is tied up neatly with a checker-board four-in-hand.

Funny and Otherwise

◆ ◆ ◆

"I must say I don't think too much of your new escort," remarked one chorus girl to another.

"I don't want you to."

* * * *

Said the bellboy to the noisy college party in a hotel bedroom: "I've been sent to ask you to make less noise. The gentleman in the next room can't read."

"Tell him," was the reply of one of the collegiates, "that he ought to be ashamed of himself. I could read when I was five years old."

* * * *

Reclining on the beach, a woman drew her husband's attention to a girl in a two-piece bathing costume standing by the prom wall.

"Look at her," remarked the wife critically. "She must think she's Marilyn Monroe . . ."

The husband didn't even glance in her direction, but continued to lie back sunning himself on the sand.

"Aren't you interested?" urged his wife.

"Not particularly," was the laconic reply. "If she'd been anything like Marilyn Monroe you wouldn't have asked me to have a look."

* * * *

The doctor was fed up. The patient was always getting blind drunk, feeling terrible and turning up for treatment. "What do you think I should do, Doctor? I'm feeling worse than ever," he moaned one morning, as he held his aching head.

Solemnly the doctor suggested: "Why not try and get some blood into your alcohol stream?"

* * * *

Oliver was very careless about his personal effects. When his mother saw clothing about on the chairs and floor, she inquired: "Who didn't hang up his clothes when he went to bed?"

Came a muffled voice from under the covers: "Adam".

It is estimated that there are a million filters in each kidney.

Using heavy water as coolant

A suggestion by Britain's atomic chief that Canada specialize in the development of nuclear power reactors cooled by heavy water already has been adopted by Canada.

Sir John Cockroft, director of Britain's Atomic Energy Research establishment, made the suggestion at the international conference of Nobel Prize physicists at Lindau, West Germany.

Canadian research on atomic power plants is centred on the use of heavy water both as a moderator to control atomic reaction and to keep the reactor cool.

The heavy water principle is incorporated in the design of a demonstration power reactor being built jointly by atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Canadian General Electric and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission at a cost of $14,500,000. It will be located at Ontario Hydro's huge Des Joachims, Que., plant on the Ottawa river about 130 miles north-west of Ottawa.

W. J. Bennett, president of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., said recently that Canada, Britain and the United States are not duplicating efforts in the design of power reactors.

Canada was using heavy water as a moderator and a coolant, the United Kingdom was using graphite as a moderator and gas as a coolant and the U.S. was using graphite as a moderator and light water under pressure as a coolant.

He said "no one can say at this time which type or types of power reactors will prove to be the most economic." His own guess was there would be several desirable types.

However, he said "we have every confidence that our particular technology will produce a power reactor which will be competitive."

Can plane smooth scarred skin

A simple office technique for planing a pitted or scarred skin into smoothness, much as a carpenter planes a piece of wood, was described recently to members of the American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

The technique has shown promising results in more than 7,000 cases of facial scars caused by acne and other diseases, the society was told.

Dr. Abner Kurtin of New York said in a paper prepared for the society that the technique utilizes a stiff rotary wire brush powered by a dental motor.

He said it needs no anaesthetic other than ethyl chloride, which temporarily freezes the face, and can be performed in the doctor's office in less than an hour.

A scab forms over the abraded skin within three days following treatment. When this sloughs off in a week's time the skin is left pink but smooth, Dr. Kurtin said.

Many severe acne cases, however, require two to four treatments which can be performed at monthly intervals. No more than four treatments for any one area are advised.

NEED PLENTY SLEEP

Children need lots of sleep, the amount varying with the age. From two to three, 13 hours; from three to four, 12 hours and from four to six, 11 hours. These approximate times are average. The daily afternoon rest should be maintained to the age of six. It is best to allow this nap to finish in time for the youngster to have a short period of outdoor play before his evening meal.

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GENERAL STORE WITH LIVING QUARTERS—Going concern. Must sell immediately, due to ill health. Very good business; $2,000 fixtures. Stock at invoice price. Building for sale or rent. Yearly turnover $38,000 approximately. Contact Mrs. M. Shyika, Midlandvale, Phone 912113.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. F. G. Dunsmore, Minister

Delia and Craigmyle

Sunday School	10.00 a.m
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m
Craigmyle	11:30 a.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Hand Hills	2.00 p.m
Michichi	2.15 p.m

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.

Rev. D. C. Heide, Minister

Sunday School	10:30 a.m,
Church Service	11:30 a.m,

Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.

We invite you to come.

Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, August 7, 1956

Oats—	
1 c.w.	.52⅝
2 c.w.	.52⅝
Ex. 3 c.w.	.49⅝
3 c.w.	.49⅝
Ex. 1 feed	.49⅝
1 feed	.47⅝
Barley—	
No. 1 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	.79
No. 4 c.w. 6 row	.73
No. 1 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 row	.71
1 feed	70
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.80
3 c.w.	.75
4 c.w.	.68
Egorty	.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2 23
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.21½
No. 2 Northern	1.18½
No. 3 Northern	1.15½
No. 4 Northern	1.07½
No. 5 Wheat	.93½
No. 6 Wheat	.87½
Feed Wheat	.81½

Funeral Processions To Have Right Of Way

An appeal to motorists to drive carefully and observe the solemn courtesy due to funeral processions has been made by F. Walker Blake, provincial secretary of the A.M A.

The official said several complaints have been received over motorists driving through funeral processions or causing traffic confusion by trying to beat the funeral group to an intersection.

The police in some Alberta cities have adopted the practice of escorting these processions and regulating traffic.

In Edmonton, the traffic bylaw says "If any funeral procession is in process of formation or proceeding along any highway, the Chief of Police or any police constable of the city may regulate all traffic in the vicinity and all persons whether on foot or on horse or in vehicle shall obey the order and direction of the police constables so regulating traffic."

Not a single tree grows in the 1,200,000 square miles of Canada between the so-called tree line in the Northwest Territories and the North Pole.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon..Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

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Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1956

NO INCREASE IN OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Political timing characterizes Prime Minister St. Laurent's recent statement in Commons that there will be no general legislation introduced at this session for increases in old-age pensions, and in pensions for members of armed forces, civil servants and other groups. Politics of the situation are apparent from Mr. St. Laurent's acknowledged awareness of what he describes as "a great many demands" for various increases in amounts that would "exceed the funds available from taxes."

Tragedy of it is that "welfare" in the modern welfare state requires that welfare measures be tailored to assure the political welfare of those in power, or of aspirants for office occupying the Opposition benches. In the process, true welfare is lost sight of, and the problems of those in real need are subordinated to considerations of political expediency requiring that everyone be accorded equal treatment in the matter of benefits, regardless of need.

Had the politicians at Ottawa not seen fit to abolish the means test, chances are that "the funds available from taxation" would be more than sufficient to meet every legitimate welfare need in the country.

SOVIET DIPLOMACY

Vodka diplomacy of Soviet communist party boss Khrushchev is nothing if not blunt. His most recent utterance on German reunification issue has left all parties in West German Republic, including socialists, with few illusions concerning Kremlin's views on future of German people. 'It is better," says Khrushchev, "to have 17 million Germans with us as we do now than 70 million Germans against us in a unified Germany—even if it is neutralized."

Such bluntness should serve to dispel notion that Soviet propaganda is so subtle as to be well-nigh invincible. Khrushchev's remark has cost Soviet Union all chances of collaboration with German socialists, just as his crude dismissal of queries by British Labor party bigwigs concerning fate of social democrats behind Iron Curtain has cost him sympathy even of left-wing elements in British socialist circles.

MILITARY INSURANCE POLICY

CCF MP for Okanagan boundary, Owen L. Jones, says Federal Government should provide $20,000 life insurance policy for every member of Canada's armed forces.

Reason put forward by Mr. Jones for servicemen's life insurance proposal is strange. He thinks that taxpayers should foot insurance bill to tune of $20,000 for members of armed forces who are not on active duty.

Truth is that members of Canada's armed forces, in absence of conscription, are no more entitled, whether on duty or off duty, to subsidized insurance than are civilians. Enlistment is entirely voluntary, and servicemen who enter armed forces do so of their own choice. They are equally free to seek civilian employment.

CCF MP's proposal of $20,000 "free" life insurance for members of armed forces is just part of socialist strategy to destroy private financial institutions, and to make all forms of insurance a government monopoly. Life insurance for servicemen not on active duty is indistinguishable in principle from taxpayer-financed life insurance for civilians, and proposal is nothing more than thin edge of wedge to undermine private voluntary insurance.

Local and District

Kennie and Marilyn Sinclair spent a week in Calgary visiting their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Dickson.

• • •

Fine, dry summer weather prevailed during the past week, with the temperature generally in the 70's.

• • •

C. B. Heidt is visiting up north with an old homestead friend for a week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Bolduc and family arrived home in their new car the latter part of last week.

• • •

There will be no issue of The Delia Times next week, as we are closing for holidays.

• • •

Mrs. Wm. Hall, and two younger children, Faye and Owen, are spending a week's holiday in Calgary, visiting with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries.

• • •

Mrs. Bob Gibson, and young daughter Diane, left recently for Saskatoon, to spend some time with relatives.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Killian and family, left the beginning of this week, for a fortnight's motoring in the U.S.A.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. Olsen and family are spending two weeks' holiday visiting relatives in Saskatchewan.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. DeMan were week end visitors to Calgary. Mrs. DeMan stayed over to spend some time with relatives.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Doull and family, are spending a vacation of two weeks motoring to Banff, Jasper, and other points in Alberta.

• • •

It is reported Fred Mason, (lightning rod expert), won a prize in one of the horse bucking events held at the Walters Rodeo last week. When it was announced that Fred Mason, 71 years of age (an old-time cowboy), would come out of chute so-and-so on "Gopher Head", everyone expected to see a thrilling show of bucking horsemanship. Alas! Fred did most of the whooping and bucking himself. The old black horse just walked off and never blinked an eye, and started chewing his cud, as a certain lady remarked. Of course, the lady is wrong; as everyone knows, horses don't chew the cud.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all our friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy, the cards and floral tributes, during our bereavement.

Mrs. Rosa Hohenacker
and Family.

Production of 13 of Canada's leading minerals—asbestos, cement, clay, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, lime, natural gas, nickel, petroleum, salt, and zinc—showed increases in 1955.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

by
W. G. MALAHER,
Director,
Research Department,
SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

THE WORLD'S CAPACITY TO PRODUCE

At a time when agriculture surpluses of one kind and another weigh heavily, it may seem rather out of place to discuss the possibilities for greater food production and yet, bearing in mind the steady growth in world population, the rapid industrial development that is taking place in most countries, the improved dietary standards that are being sought and the increasing share of agricultural products that will be required at home in exporting countries such as our own and the United States, it is not surprising that economists are examining the world's capacity to produce in the years that lie ahead.

Certainly the observant Malthus who many years ago made dire predictions regarding the eventual pressure of population upon food supplies was not able to foresee the tremendous increase in food production that has taken place during the past 50 years, partly through the opening up of vast new agricultural areas and partly because of the important advances in agriculture both scientific and mechanical. Nor is the end in sight, for those who make of these things suggest that materially higher production is possible, and that with the use of less man power than at present.

But if the world's demand for food is to be met in the future there will undoubtedly be shifts in the pattern of production. Animal foods, for instance, are many times more expensive to produce in terms of acres necessary to make a calorie of food than plants used directly. Thus as time goes on the share of animal food in the diet may have to be reduced from the level of today. The world may eventually have to turn, too, to non-conventional methods of obtaining foods and even entirely new edible crops are regarded by some as a possibility.

Fertilizer Not Wasted

If the weather turns dry after you have fertilized your hay or pasture crops don't consider the effort wasted, advises D. R. Walker, Soils Specialist at the Lacombe Experimental Farm. More and more central Alberta farmers are using fertilizer on forage crops, but following the dry spring this year some may wonder whether or not the returns warrant the expense and effort.

Since the mid June rains, excellent response to spring-applied fertilizer has been noted and the residual effect from fertilizers applied last year is also showing well. This residual effect on the brome-alfalfa plots at Lacombe has amounted to between 10% and 60% of the first year's response, Mr. Walker reports.

The indication here is that application of fertilizer to forage crops in a dry year does not mean waste of fertilizer. It will be used when moisture is again available, whether during the year of application or in the year following. In checking plots fertilized last year it was also noted that where both nitrogen and phosphorus had been applied, the legume in the mixture was much better maintained than where a straight nitrogen fertilizer or no fertilizer had been used.

C.N.R. Appointments

Robert Reid has been appointed division freight agent for the Canadian National Railways at Winnipeg.

Arthur Kemp has been appointed division freight agent for the Canadian National Railways at Regina.

Charles Lyon has been appointed district freight agent for the Canadian National Railways at Winnipeg.

Henry M. Allan has been appointed district freight agent for the Canadian National Railways at Moose Jaw.

William G. Edge has been appointed convention traffic representative for the Canadian National Railways with headquarters at Montreal.

Motor vehicle registrations in Canada jumped nine per cent in 1955 to an all-time high of 3,430,672.

SPIDER MITES

They are so minute you can hardly see them. Yet the damage they inflict is very noticeable. Spider mites, 1-20th of an inch long are the insects under observation. These pests are attacking numerous shelterbelts and garden plants, reports J. B. Gurba, Assistant Supervisor of Crop Protection for Alberta. They particularly favour transplanted spruce, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. By sucking the sap from the plant they cause the affected parts to become alternately yellow then brown and dry. Spider mites are very prolific—since there are several generations each year. Hard to detect, too, except for a dirty grey silken webbing upon which they crawl and lay their eggs.

Good control can be obtained by using Malathion spray, which is one of the few effective chemicals obtainable locally. Malathion 50% Liquid Concentrate should be used as a spray at the rate of one tablespoon per gallon of water or one pint to 100 gallons of water. Application should be repeated every three weeks until the pest is fully controlled.

For further information contact your local District Agriculturist or the Field Crops Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 9, 10, 11, and 12. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9

3:30	p.m.	Road Report, Alberta Memos
4:00	"	Concert From Canada.
4:30	"	Tales of Paul Bunyan.
4:45	"	Tan Pile Jim.
5:00	"	Dinner Music.
5:25	"	On CBC Tonight.
5:30	"	Glen Bjarnason, Sports.
5:40	"	Weather.
5:45	"	CBC News.
5:55	"	Byline.
6:00	"	Rawhide.
6:15	"	Roving Reporter.
6:30	"	Serenade for Strings.
7:00	"	CBC News, Roundup, Talk
7:30	"	Couchiching Conference.
8:30	"	Death Has a Thousand Doors.
9:00	"	Vancouver Concert.
9:30	"	Eventide.
10:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
10:15	"	Designed For You.
10:30	"	Toronto Prom Concert.
11:00	"	Night Music.
11:30	"	Last Call for Music.
11:57	"	CBC News.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

3:30	p.m.	Road Report, Alberta Memos.
4:00	"	Musical Holiday.
4:30	"	Famous Songs.
4:45	"	Story of the Six Nations.
5:00	"	Dinner Music.
5:25	"	On CBC Tonight.
5:30	"	Glen Bjarnason, Sports.
5:40	"	Weather.
5:45	"	CBC News.
5:55	"	Byline.
6:00	"	Rawhide.
6:15	"	Roving Reporter.
6:30	"	Footloose.
7:00	"	CBC News, Roundup, Talk
7:30	"	Couchiching Conference.
8:30	"	Point Counterpoint.
9.00	"	Winnipeg Pop Concert.
9:30	"	Conversation.
10:00	"	CBC News. Weather.
10:15	"	Musical Panorama.
10:30	"	Guest Appearance.
11:00	"	Night Music.
11:30	"	Last Call to Music.
11:57	"	CBC News.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

4:00	p.m.	Buff Estes Sextet.
4:15	"	Roving Reporter.
4:30	"	This Week.
4:45	"	Sports College.
5:00	"	Sons of the Saddle.
5:30	"	Stratford Festival.
7:00	"	CBC News.
7:05	"	Canadian Yarns.
7:15	"	Berkshire Festival.
8:00	"	Hotel Downbeat.
8:30	"	The Bergen Festival.
9:30	"	Prairie Schooner.
10:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
10:15	"	Summer Date.
10:30	"	Now I Ask You.
11:00	"	Dance Time.
11:57	"	CBC News.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12

3:00	p.m.	CBC News
3:05	"	Ask the Weatherman.
3:12	"	Weather.
3:15	"	U.S. Political Convention.
3:30	"	The Word of the Lord.
3:45	"	The Commodores.
4:00	"	Winnipeg Sunday Concert.
5:00	"	Sunday Chorale.
5:30	"	Tess of D'Urbervilles.
6:00	"	International Concert.
7:00	"	CBC News.
7:10	"	Weekend Review.
7:30	"	Little Symphonies.
8:00	"	Summer Stage.
8:30	"	Tapestry in Music.
9:00	"	Summertime.
9:30	"	Vesper Hour.
10:00	"	CBC News, Weather.
10:15	"	Talk.
10:30	"	Sunday Evening Musical.
11:00	"	Concert Hour.
11:57	"	CBC News, Weather.

New Flax Freight Rates

This week the Board of Grain Commissioners ordered a large cut in freight rates on export flax moving from the prairies to the Pacific Coast. On a haul from Calgary to Vancouver the new charge will be 21½ cents per cwt. compared with 45 cents now in effect and a 54 cent charge prior to last autumn. An early announcement did not state when the new rates would become effective.

The lower freight rates should result in Vancouver sharing in the export flax movement.

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BARGAIN COACH FARES

AUGUST 14-15

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	Return Fare	You Save
SASKATOON........	**$10.95**	$6 95
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Similar low fares in both directions, between points shown and intermediate stations.

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YOU CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT THE WEATHER...BUT YOU DID HELP YOUR CROP TO GROW FASTER AND STRONGER.
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P6-56

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HIGH ANALYSIS

FERTILIZERS

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Ammonium Nitrate-Phosphate	27-14-0	Nitroprills (Ammonium Nitrate)	33.5-0-0
Ammonium Sulphate	21-0-0	Complete Fertilizer	10-32-10
Anhydrous Ammonia (NH3)	82-0-0		

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